WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA & MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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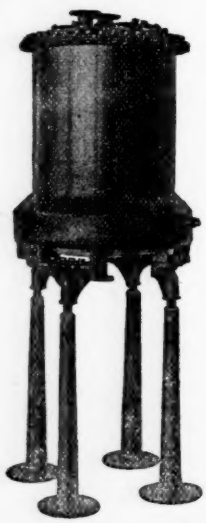

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VOL. II NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1916 No. 48

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance.
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK
Publication Office, No. 3 Park Place
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States, as a manufacturing nation, is making remarkable strides, and it is satisfactory to be assured, as we are from Washington, that a comparatively small percentage of our present tremendous business is in munitions of war. The Wilson Administration makes the following statement in a book, which will soon be published:

During the first twenty months of the European war down to March 31, 1916, the total agricultural exports of the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, were $2,498,000,000.

Total exports of manufactures for this twenty-month period were $2,849,000,000. Of these, explosives and fire-firearms were $330,000,000.

In other words, munitions exports were only a fraction over one-eighth of the agricultural exports, less than one-eighth of the total of exports of manufactures, and just 6 per cent of the $5,514,000,000 which constituted the twenty months' total.

The U. S. census report on the manufactures of the country shows that during 1914 our manufacturing establishments, numbering 275,793, as compared with 268,491 in 1909, turned out products valued at $9,878,234,000, which figure does not include the value of the raw materials, but represents the value added by manufacture. In 1909, the plants then in operation turned out manufactured articles worth $8,529,261,000. This shows a gain of 15.8 per cent for the five-year period. Other interesting facts regarding U. S. manufacturing operations are taken from a recent bulletin of the Bureau of the Census:

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was $22,790,880,000, a gain of $4,362,610,000, or 23.7 per cent, over $18,428,270,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately $83,000 in 1914 and $69,000 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

The cost of materials used was $14,368,089,000 in 1914, as against $12,142,791,000 in 1909, an increase of $2,225,298,000, or 18.3 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately $52,000 in 1914 and $45,000 in 1909. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

The value of products was $24,246,323,000 in 1914 and $20,672,052,000 in 1909, the increase being $3,574,271,000

or 17.3 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $88,000 in 1914 and $77,000 in 1909.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them. The value added by manufacture was $9,878,234,000 in 1914 and $8,529,261,000 in 1909, the increase being $1,348,973,000, or 15.8 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 40.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1914, and 41.3 per cent in 1909.

The salaries and wages amounted to $5,367,249,000 in 1914 and to $4,365,613,000 in 1909, the increase being $1,001,636,000, or 22.9 per cent.

The number of salaried employes was 964,217 in 1914, as compared with 790,267 in 1909, making an increase of 173,950, or 22 per cent.

The average number of wage earners was 7,036,337 in 1914 and 6,615,046 in 1909, the increase being 421,291, or 6.4 per cent.

The maximum number of wage earners (7,242,752) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number (7,906,853) for 1909 were employed during November. The minimum number of wage earners (6,640,284) reported for 1914 were employed during December and the minimum number (6,210,063) for 1909 were employed during January.

WHY FEAR GERMAN DYE MAKERS HERE?

If it is true, as Mr. Carter, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, declares, that Germany capital will establish dye plants in this country in the event that a tariff is placed on the imported German dyes, it merely bears out what many in the dye trade have believed for some time. But that American manufacturers should have anything to fear from German competition, when the dyes are made on American soil, is beyond comprehension. These German dye makers must pay American wages and must meet all other conditions imposed on American manufacturers. Their greatest advantage will be, no doubt, their experience in the making of many of the fine colors, but experts in the dye trade tell us that it will be many years before American plants would be making anything but the more common shades. As we have before pointed out this country, in all branches of manufacturing, excels in those things which it can make in large quantities, because the secret of efficiency here seems to be large production and low corresponding costs. When we attempt to make things which require infinite skill and patience and which must be turned out in relatively small quantities, either because of a limited market or other restrictions, we are seldom able to compete with foreign manufacturers. We believe there is no occasion for alarm even should some of the large German dye works establish branch factories in the United States. We might, instead, be the gainers because of the excellent example set by those who are acknowledged to be most proficient in the dye making industry.

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF

Buyers of drugs and chemicals in large lots appear to be in an uncertain frame of mind. Although urgently in need of many things, which manufacturers are now able to supply more freely, they adopt a hand-to-mouth policy in the belief that prices of some of the things they so badly want will decline within the near future. Manufacturers are unable to make sales for spot delivery, but are promising shipments in thirty or sixty days, sometimes longer, but buyers hesitate about placing large orders on that basis because of the expectation that prices on what they buy now may decline before delivery has been made. Manufacturers assert that in many instances there is no more reason for thinking a chemical or drug will go down than up. The market to some extent is without head or tail. Chemicals of the same group, which in ordinary times would all get their strength or weakness from their basic material, may, under present conditions, be headed different ways. Caffeine alkaloid, for example, is tending upward, while caffeine citrated has been declining. An entirely different set of conditions affects each article, though in normal times both would be affected in the same way by the same conditions. The market is a difficult one to fathom, and buyers must go largely by guesswork.

PRODUCTION OF ATROPINE POSSIBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES

It has been ascertained that the plant datura alba which grows wild in abundance in almost every part of the Philippine Islands, contains a large amount of atropine, now currently obtained for the drug trade from atropa belladonna L., a plant of the temperate zone. Local chemists state that datura alba also contains in addition to atropine, hyoscyamine, an alkaloid now employed in producing "twilight sleep."

The plant grows in practically all the islands of the Philippine group. In some localities it reaches a height of 6 feet. It is not cultivated, and no use is made of it commercially. Consequently, should the plant be needed for export, there is no present means of collecting it in commercial amounts. One prominent American drug manufacturer, to whom samples of the plant were sent, has ordered a large quantity of the leaves.

Business men desiring this or any other plant for manufacturing purposes must make arrangements with some local agent for the collection and preparation for shipment, and count upon considerable delay.

SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES FOR ICHTHYOL

The current publication of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, on the production of asphalt and related bitumens in 1915 contains a brief note on the subject of ichthyol. Prior to August, 1914, this asphaltic material, which is employed as an antiseptic medicament, was imported from Europe. It is derived from a bituminous rock, filled with fossil fish, that is found in the Austrian Tyrol. American imports had increased from 24,000 pounds in 1910 to 60,000 pounds in 1914, but dropped off last year to less than 25,000 pounds. In view of the inadequacy of the foreign supply to meet the domestic demand under present conditions, it is interesting to know that in this product, as in others, America has come to depend on its own resources. So far as known, there are in the United States no deposits of asphaltic material of the peculiar type from which ichthyol is derived, but American chemists have solved the problem of supplying the domestic needs in this regard, and favorably recommended substitutes for ichthyol, prepared from domestic materials by synthetic methods, are now available in the markets.

DRUG TRADE PROTESTS AGAINST TAX ON MEDICINES CONTAINING SPIRITS

Harry B. Thompson, Counsel for Proprietary Association, and Samuel C. Henry of N. A. R. D., Heard by Senate Finance Committee—Effort Made to Change Bill

(*Special to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8—Attorney Harry B. Thompson, general counsel of the Proprietary Association has filed an amended brief with the Senate Finance Committee wherein he urges upon its members the justification for the elimination of that paragraph of the general revenue bill which proposes to place a tax upon all medicinal compounds, the products of others than physicians, into the making of which there enters distilled spirits or wine.

Mr. Thompson has been very active in seeking the proposed relief from the working of this clause on the drug trade as a whole and it is understood that his efforts are largely responsible for the amendment which has been printed, intended to be proposed by Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, the adoption of which would strike out the paragraph reading "On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits of (or) wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof."

Senator Pomerene also wants stricken out of the bill the clause in the next paragraph which provides that the taxes imposed in the wine section shall not apply "to medicinal compounds prepared by retail druggists on physician's prescription, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed one-half pint."

Should Senator Pomerene be successful, there would be removed from the bill all reference to drug store compounds, and not only would the drug trade be relieved of an unjust tax as proposed, but perfumers, manufacturers of flavoring extracts, and others in the allied lines, would be exempted. It is the general understanding that it is not the intention of the Administration to place the burden of these taxes upon the general public, and it is quite likely that the members of the Senate committee will see the force of the argument against taxing medicines and flavors, both household necessities, nor will they want to exempt physician's prescriptions from any tax provision and thus, even though the amount of the tax be very small, subsidize the medical profession.

Mr. Thompson has personally interviewed several of the most prominent members of the Senate Finance Committee and has been well received.

N. A. R. D. Officials Are Heard

Among others who appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, consisting of Senators Stone, Thomas and Hughes, having in charge the matters pertaining to the drug and wine provisions of the general revenue bill, were E. C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the N. A. R. D., and Samuel Henry, of Philadelphia, chairman of the legislative committee of that organization.

Mr. Henry informed the committee that it seemed to him that whether the proposal to place a tax upon preparations containing distilled spirits of wine comes inadvertently or knowingly, conditions become as they were a couple of years ago when the emergency revenue bill was before Congress, when the proposition was made to tax proprietary medicines. This was stricken out, he said, on a very able argument presented as to the inadvisability of taxing what is popularly known as the poor man's medicine, and this comes back unquestionably with greater force than that which was proposed at that time, because as Mr. Henry, as a retail druggist, sees it, if this should become a law it would be necessary for every pharmacist to pay a tax upon every prescription which he makes that contains alcohol, with a stamp in sufficient amount to cover the provision of the law in question.

Following the presentation of the above Mr. Henry was drawn into an argument by Senator Thomas, and later Mr. Brokmeyer entered into the controversy. In the course of the discussion, Senator Thomas suggested that they assume that he is a maker of proprietary medicines and uses grain spirits. "I pay $1.10 duty on the proof gallon for the grain spirits I use," he said. "This bill enables me to get wine spirits, or the same thing, for 10 cents a gallon as against $1.10 that is now in existence. Naturally, I would use the cheaper article that was just as good. "Now," he asked Mr. Brokmeyer, "how does that hurt you?"

The latter replied that it would hurt the drug trade only to the extent that it is a new tax, but Senator Thomas thought that it would be $1 a gallon in its favor; it imposes a new tax, but would relieve the druggists of the tax to the extent of $1 per gallon.

Mr. Brokmeyer explained that the tax is on medicinal preparations containing distilled spirits of wine, that they would not be relieved of the tax for the reason that if they used distilled spirits they would have to buy the spirits and of course the tax would be included. A long colloquy then took place.

Mr. Henry submitted the following brief:

To the honorable members of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate:

In view of the kind suggestion of Senator Thomas, that we consult Congressman Kent, who was said to have drafted the wine section of the general revenue bill, we got in touch with Mr. Kent, who informed us that while he had participated in the shaping of the section relating to sweet wines, he had not had anything to go with any other provisions of the wine section.

Mr. Kent referred us to the Treasury Department as having drafted the other provisions of the wine section. We thereupon called on Messrs. Samuel L. Stephenson, chief, and Dr. O. V. Emery, of the spirits division of the Internal Revenue Department, who referred us to Mr. Wales Hubbard, chief of the assessment division.

We asked the officials mentioned as to their understanding of the phrase "distilled spirits of wine." Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Emery replied that the phrase was quite new to them; in fact, they did not recall having encountered it in their many years' experience in the department. Dr. Emery said he know officially of spirit of wine, and he construed "distilled spirits of wine" to mean fruit brandy. Both Dr. Emery and Mr. Hubbard were quite certain that "distilled spirits of wine" did not include what is commonly known as distilled spirits, or alcohol distilled from grain or molasses.

Mr. Hubbard said there had been some talk of changing the phraseology of the bill from "preparations containing distilled spirits of wine" to "preparations containing distilled spirits or wine," which confirmed our information that the revenue bill as originally reported by the House committee read "preparations containing distilled spirits or wine."

When the attention of Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Emery was called to the fact that if the bill were amended so as to make the phraseology "preparations containing distilled spirits or wine," it would subject to the stamp tax proposed all medicinal preparations containing alcohol or wine, except those compounded by a druggist on a physician's prescription, not exceeding one-half pint, they readily agreed that there should be a further amendment limiting the proposed stamp tax to beverages containing alcohol or wine and exempting bona fide medicinal preparations.

Mr. Hubbard suggested that it might be well for us to call on Hon. William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. After detailing to Mr. Malburn the interviews we had with Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Emery, and impressing upon him the fact that they agreed with us as to the advisability, of limiting the proposed stamp tax to beverages and exempting bona fide medicinal preparations containing alcohol or wine, Mr. Malburn promised to take the subject up with Mr. Hubbard.

Reference was made in the testimony of counsel before your honorable sub-committee this afternoon to the fact that the Treasury Department exempted compounds, or preparations classified as medicines by the department, from the stamp tax imposed on liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds in the emergency revenue act of October 22, 1914. This exemption will be noted in T. D. 2050, incorporated in T. D. 2078, as follows:

"Liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds as used in the act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, are not held to include alcohol, whiskies, rums, brandies, and gins, except when so compounded as to be known to the trade

as cordials and liqueurs. Compounds classed by this office as medicines are also excepted. The word "liqueur,' as defined by Webster, is an alcoholic aromatic cordial, and obviously a cordial is practically the same. It would appear, therefore, that the words 'liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds,' under whatever name sold or offered for sale, would include those beverages commonly known to the trade as liqueurs and cordials. Further, the term 'similar compounds' would appear to include cermuths and like wine compounds, bitters used as beverages, cocktails, maraschino, cordialized liquors, fortified fruit juices, and all other compounds the formulas of which, methods of preparation, or use, make them sufficiently like liqueurs and cordials to place them in the class with liqueurs and cordials."

The 45,000 druggists of the United States felt much relieved when advised of the purpose of the present Congress to repeal the stamp taxes imposed by the present emergency revenue act, because of their vexatious and otherwise burdensome character, and were greatly surprised to learn that H. R. 16763 in its wine section proposed a stamp tax on certain bona fide medicinal preparations not heretofore taxed in the manner proposed. After learning the views of the internal-revenue officials this afternoon, however, the representativs of the National Association of Retail Druggists feel encouraged to believe that the sub-committee will carefully consider both the wisdom and justice of confining the proposed stamp tax on wines to beverages containing alcohol or wine, and not apply it to bona fide medicinal preparations. As already stated, the Finance Committee of the Senate promptly rejected the proposed stamp tax on drugs and medicines, or the "poor man's medicine," in the emergency revenue act two years ago, and there is no good reason for imposing such a tax now, especially after the majority leaders announced the intention of Cingress to repeal all unnecessary and onerous stamp taxes.

Very respectfully,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
By SAMUEL C. HENRY,
Chairman Legislative Com.
EUGENE C. BROKMEYER,
Counsel

WINE INDUSTRY TRYING TO DODGE TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8—Senator Phelan of California, has introduced an amendment to the General Revenue Bill in Congress (H. R. 16763) which would have the effect of placing a flat tax on all flavoring extracts, perfume and other products containing any distilled spirits whatever. This would be in the nature of a stamp tax and would be a sur-tax over and above the revenue tax already paid for alcohol. It would be brought about as follows: The wine schedule in the revenue bill as now pending before the Senate proposes to place a tax amounting to 24 cents a gallon:

"On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits "OF" wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof."

Note the word "of." As now printed the bill would not affect medicine, flavoring, extracts, etc., because "distilled spirits of wine" (which is brandy) are not used to any extent if at all in such products.

But the Phelan amendment proposes among other things to change the foregoing language so as to read:

"On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits "OR" wine 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof."

Note the word "or." The amendment would change the word "of" to "or" and the effect would be that any preparations containing distilled spirits of any kind would have to pay the tax.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio introduced a counter amendment which among other things would wipe out the taxing provision altogether thus making it certain that such products would not be taxed.

The wine industry of California is back of the Phelan amendment and this is an attempt of that industry to escape its share of taxation and saddle it onto other industries.

GERMANS TO MAKE DYES IN U. S.?

Secretary of National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers Declares That They Will Not Relinquish Hold on American Business

C. P. Carter, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, is authority for the statement that German agents have tentatively decided upon the erection of a dye plant at Rensselaer, New York, in the event that Congress takes steps to provide tariff protection for American dye manufacturers. A member of the American Chemical Society, according to Mr. Carter, has authoritative information that German dye manufacturers have definitely decided that the former dye monopoly must be regained after the close of the war. It is understood that the means to this end will be the erection of large dye plants in the United States.

An American dye manufacturer, in a statement to the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, says that common sense requires the establishment of a complete dyestuff industry in this country as soon as possible, and that tariff legislation should be urged in order to relieve the present shortage and to prevent exorbitant prices.

The statement concludes: "American dye manufacturers should now be considering the completion of their lines by the addition of dyes derived from toluol, carbolic acid and anthracene. The prices of these dyes are now excessively high and the supply almost exhausted. The German companies have combined in order to act as one in the coming struggle for foreign trade."

Among American manufacturers of dyes it is thought that the reported German plant at Rensselaer is quite feasible. Many are of the opinion that German dye manufacturers will adopt even more radical measures before the dye monopoly is allowed to be forfeited.

SPICE TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETS

Considers a Proposal to Amalgamate with Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association—Officers Elected and Other Business Transacted

The suggested amalgamation of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association and the American Spice Trade Association came up for discussion at a meeting of the latter association, held on August 2, at 124 Front street, New York. Charles D. Joyce, representing the extractors, brought the plan before the meeting and suggested that the union might be highly profitable for the reason that a majority of the flavoring extract men are interested in spices. The discussion came to an end when the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five, including himself, to confer with a similar committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association. An early decision of the committees is looked for.

The following officers were chosen unanimously to hold office for the ensuing year: President, William D. Weikel (re-elected); vice-president, R. A. McCormick; secretary, John Clarke (re-elected); director, to serve three years, Louis Hagen.

Arbitration Committee: E. W. Durkee (re-elected); Lomax Littlejohn (re-elected); Samuel Lee (re-elected); Benjamin H. Old (re-elected); Patrick W. Walsh (re-elected).

President Weikel, in his annual report, reviewed the work of the association and touched upon some of the important matters which came up for discussion during the past year. "Perhaps the matter of most importance," he said, "was that relating to the action of the Government in the importation of seeds, spices, herbs, etc. The association took action at once on this and a committee was sent to Washington without delay. The committee waited upon the officials of the Food Section of the Department of agriculture five months ago, and the trade has just received notice of the position the department has assumed in this matter. While it is not just what we would like to have had, we nevertheless feel that it is a step in the right direction and that under the direction of a fair-minded official it will work greatly to the advantage of the trade."

LARGE BENZOL PRODUCTION IN 1915

Value of Products Recovered From Coke Was Nearly $30,000,000—Previous High Water Mark Was $17,500,000 in 1914—Now a Very Important Industry

The recovery of the valuable by-products from American coke manufacture made big advances in 1915 and has now attained the proportions of an important industry. The value of these by-products last year was nearly $30,000,000, a large increase over the previous high-water mark of $17,500,000 in 1914. Although there were material increases in the output and value of gas, tar, and ammonia, which was to be expected with a greater output of by-product coke, the increase in benzol products was remarkable and presented the most interesting feature of the year in the coke industry. The value of these products rose from less than $1,000,000 in 1914 to more than $7,760,000 in 1915, according to C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Benzol has been recovered in this country from coke-oven gas for a number of years, but prior to 1915 the market was small and the prices low.

The awakening of the American people to the need for a dye industry and to a realization that such an industry can not spring full-grown from nothing but must be fostered and developed is now a well-known story. Few are aware, however, of the progress that has been made within a year in laying the foundations for future progress in that industry. Under the spur of almost fabulous prices for benzol products, retort coke-oven plants throughout the country quickly installed elaborate benzol-recovery systems and now save the valuable oils that not very long ago were being buried or wasted, or, if saved, were begging for a market.

In 1914 there were 14 benzol plants in the United States, but they were all controlled by one company, and therefore it is not feasible to publish the statistics of their production for that or previous years. Last year 16 additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus, and the output was very greatly increased. The incentive for putting in this equipment was, of course, the opportunity to contract at war prices for benzol and other similar materials for use in making explosives for the European countries. When the demand from that source shall have ceased, the United States will be in possession of a large supply of the raw materials from which dyes and chemicals are made and will be able, if trade conditions are right, to enter into the manufacture of these essential materials on an ever-increasing scale. The prompt and successful manner in which, in 1915, under favorable conditions, the producers increased the benzol supply and entered the field of dye manufacturing on a larger scale than ever before demonstrates the fact that in this country technical ability and business courage are not lacking and promises well for the future progress of the industry.

The benzol products obtained in 1915 amounted to 16,600,657 gallons. More than 13,000,000 gallons of the total output was reported as crude light oil and had an average value of 33 cents. Some of the plants have their own stills and refineries, and the pure benzol reported from those sources amounted to 2,516,483 gallons, with an average value of nearly 57 cents, at least three times the value of crude benzol before the war, and 623,506 gallons of toluol, with an average value of $2.45 a gallon. Crude benzol, which in 1914 was used to some extent for motor fuel, contained the toluol, which is now separated out and sold at fancy prices.

More than 138,000,000 gallons of tar was obtained from coke ovens and sold for $3,568,384 in 1915.

The ammonia of which nearly 100,000 tons was reported as sulphate and the remainder as liquor (10,626,612 gallons) and anhydrous ammonia (30,002,196 pounds), brought a total of $9,867,475 to the producers. Surplus gas to the extent of 84,356,000,000 cubic feet, valued at $8,625,000 was sold or used. Of that quantity 17,196,000,000 feet was used as illuminating gas, 27,591,000,000 feet as domestic fuel and 39,569,000,000 feet as fuel for steam raising, open-hearth furnaces, gas engines, and other industrial purposes. These by-products, which had a total value of $29,824,579, were obtained by the carbonization of 19,500,000 tons of coal, from which was also obtained 14,000,000 tons of coke, valued at $48,500,000. The total value of the coke and by-products was more than $78,300,000.

BY-PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM COKE-OVEN OPERATIONS, IN 1915.

Product	Quantity	Value	Average Value
Tar obtained and sold .....gallons	138,414,601	$3,568,384	$0.026
Ammonia obtained and sold:			
Sulphate .....pounds	199,900,487	5,648,958	.028
Liquor .....gallons	10,626,612	1,240,473	.117
Anhydrous .....pounds	30,002,196	2,978,044	.099
Gas produced .....M cubic feet	213,667,614	.....	....
Surplus gas sold or used:			
Illuminating .....do..	17,196,426	3,083,311	.179
Domestic fuel .....do..	27,590,624	3,158,129	.114
Industrial fuel .....do..	39,568,864	2,383,459	.060
Benzol products:			
Crude light oils .....gallons	13,082,678	4,304,281	.33
Secondary light oils .....do..	182,039	28,731	.16
Benzol .....do..	2,516,483	1,428,323	.568
Toluol .....do..	623,506	1,529,803	2.45
Solvent naphtha .....do..	196,151	46,233	.24
Naphthaline .....pounds	465,865	46,959	.10
Other products * .....pounds		379,491	
		29,824,579	
Coke .....short tons	14,072,895	48,558,325	3.45
		78,382,904	

*Includes breeze, retort carbon, domestic coke and coke dust, and aniline oil.

CENSUS OF COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GASES

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to compressed or liquefied gases has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities and values of the products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original reports.

This group of products embraces all gases which are compressed or liquefied for sale, with the exception of illuminating gases (acetylene, Pintsch gass, and Blau gas). The gases of commerce which are handled in compressed form in considerable quantities are anhydrous ammonia, carbonic acid gas or carbon dioxide (CO_2), laughing gas or nitrous oxide (N_2O), oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, nitrogen, cyanogen (C_2N_2), and liquid air. The value of the gases produced for sale in compressed or liquefied form in 1914, not including illuminating gases, was $8,097,720, an amount which exceeded the corresponding figure for 1909 by $2,913,283, or 56.2 per cent. The statistics with respect to specific gases are as follows:

Anhydrous Ammonia

The manufacture of anhydrous ammonia was reported by 14 establishments in 1914 and by 15 in 1909, not including by-product coke establishments manufacturing ammonia products. The production in the later year was 16,659,789 pounds, valued at $3,140,848, and exceeded that of 1909 by 39.2 per cent in quantity and 23.4 per cent in value. Of the 14 establishments reported for 1914, 3 were located in New Jersey, 2 each in Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Washington. There was reported in 1914 a production of anhydrous ammonia by by-product recovery coke ovens to the amount of 25,370,509 pounds, valued at $2,300,137. This, however, is mainly ammoniacal liquor sold on a pound basis of anhydrous ammonia content, and becomes material for anhydrous ammonia manufacture. The product so reported in 1909 by by-product coking plants was 4,871,014 pounds, valued at $448,455.

Carbonic Acid Gas or Carbon Dioxide

Thirty-eight establishments reported the manufacture of carbonic acid gas or carbon dioxide in 1914 and 35

in 1909. The production in 1914 was 50,445,779 pounds, valued at $2,320,685, representing an increase of 5.2 per cent in quantity, together with a decrease of 1.1 per cent in value, as compared with the output in 1909. Of the 38 establishments reported for 1914, 5 were located in New York, 4 each in California and Ohio, 3 each in Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 2 each in Georgia, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Texas, and 1 each in Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Laughing Gas, or Nitrous Oxide

The manufacture of laughing gas, or nitrous oxide, was reported by 7 establishments in 1914 and by 5 in 1909. The production in the later year was returned as 17,837,908 gallons, or 2,378,400 cubic feet, at atmospheric pressure, valued at $213,099. The output in 1909 was valued at $38,589, and the quantity, reported by weight, was given as 97,175 pounds. In value the product shows an increase of 452.2 per cent. Of the 7 establishments reported for 1914, 2 were located in New York, 2 in Ohio, and 1 each in California, Missouri, and Pennsylvania.

Oxygen and Hydrogen

As a commercial commodity oxygen was manufactured by 51 establishments in 1914 and by 20 in 1909, and the growth in output has been enormous. The production in 1914 aggregated 104,714,321 cubic feet, valued at $1,829,446, representing an increase of over 100,000,000 cubic feet, or 2,645.5 per cent, in quantity, and of $1,651,977, or 930.8 per cent, in value, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909. The output in 1914 includes 9,500,000 cubic feet of medicated oxygen. Of the 51 establishments reported for 1914, 8 were located in New York, 6 in Missouri, 6 in Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Massachusetts, 4 in California, 2 in Indiana, 2 in Wisconsin, and 1 each in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Texas.

The output of hydrogen for sale in 1914 was 1,669,063 cubic feet, valued at $16,671, and was reported by 6 establishments, of which 2 were located in Wisconsin and 1 each in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio. No comparable data for 1909 are available.

Chlorine, Cyanogen, Nitrogen, and Liquid Air

The production of chlorine for sale in 1914 was reported as 12,217,000 pounds, valued at $472,836, by 7 establishments, of which 3 were located in New York, 2 in Michigan, and 1 each in Georgia and Illinois. No figures for 1909 are available.

The output of cyanogen, of nitrogen, and of liquid air can not be reported separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The aggregate value of the production of these gases—which are named in the order of their values—in 1914 was $104,135, and was reported by 10 establishments.

GOLDEN ACETATE OF LIME IN DEMAND

BRADFORD, PA., Aug. 7—For the first time in many years the chemical plants in this section are to operate at full capacity throughout the summer. In years past the majority of the plants operated on a small scale during the summer months, while others closed entirely.

Every plant in McKean, Elk, Forest and Warren counties is operating at full capacity, owing to the enormous demand for one of their three products, acetate of lime. The manufacturers are laying in heavy stocks of chemical wood, and approximately 1,000 men are at work in the surrounding forests cutting chemical wood, the larger portion of which will not be hauled from the forests until next winter, when it will be hauled on sleds.

The demand for acetate of lime, which caused the present boom to the chemical industry, seems to be increasing daily, and many of the manufacturers have the output of their plants sold for months to come.

This lime, which is used in the manufacture of acetone, a product used in making guncotton, continues to advance in price. This same lime, which sold at $1.65 per 100 pounds before the outbreak of the European war, when there was virtually no demand for it, is now selling at $7 per 100 pounds.

CHEMISTS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

Official announcement of the meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in New York September 25 to 30, in conjunction with the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, will be issued to the members by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary, on August 15. Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society, will open the exposition on Monday, September 25, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with an address reviewing the history of chemistry and the chemical industries in this country and outlining developments since the outbreak of war in Europe. The presidents of co-operating societies, such as the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Paper and Pulp Association will follow Dr. Herty with speeches of welcome and reviewing the progress made in the industries represented by them.

The first general session of the American Chemical Society will open at Columbia University on Tuesday morning, September 26, and arrangements are being perfected for a public meeting in the large hall of the College of the City of New York on Tuesday afternoon when addresses will be made of general public interest pertaining to the interesting developments in the field of applied chemistry during recent years.

The programme of the week's meeting will provide for general conferences on subjects in which the chemists of the country are now interested and it is intended that the lecture hall of the Grand Central Palace and Rumford hall in the Chemists Club building will be occupied each afternoon at the same time by one or other of the different divisions of the society for the discussion of such industrial topics as the production of dyestuffs; medicinal chemicals; industrial alcohol; the manufacture of paper pulp and by-products; oils and motor fuels; glassware and porcelain; steel alloy metals; new developments in chemical industries, etc.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings a general symposium on colloids will be held, theoretical considerations being discussed on the first day and the industrial applications of colloid chemistry on the second day.

The American Electrochemical Society has planned a series of interesting meetings. The electrochemical group will open its meeting later in the week, on Thursday, September 28, with a technical session devoted to a review of American progress in the electrochemical industry.

A complimentary smoker will be held on Thursday evening and on Friday evening there will be a joint banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria of the members of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

NEW PLANT MAKING CHLORINE PRODUCTS

Chemicals by the electrolytic process are now being manufactured on the Pacific coast. The Great Western Electro-Chemical Company began operations at its plant at Pittsburg, California, on July 24, manufacturing caustic soda, chloride of lime (bleaching powder) and other chlorine products. It is the only plant of its kind west of Detroit and the only electrolytic plant in the United States on tide water. It is claimed that the even temperature of the Pacific coast is ideal for the manufacture of bleach and the product produced at this plant is expected to be of a very high grade. The same standard of quality is promised in the 76 per cent caustic soda, solid and granulated. The plant is admirably located to take care of the markets on the Pacific for these items, and is also in a position to compete for export shipments from Atlantic ports.

Contracts for 1916 and 1917 shipments are being made through Bush, Beach and Gent, Inc., New York and San Francisco, exclusive distributors of the factory's products.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Wallgreen Company, which operates a chain of drug stores in Chicago, has just added a new one at 6236 South Halsted street, which is said to be the largest and handsomest of the chain.

CENSUS ON MANUFACTURE OF ALUMS

Nineteen Establishments Making This Group of Chemicals Reported a Total Production for 1914 of 313,712,000 Pounds, Valued at $3,467,969

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the production of alums has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities and values of the alum products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original returns.

The group of chemicals known as alums comprises alum cake, or crude aluminum sulphate; concentrated alum, or crystallized aluminum sulphate; potash, ammonia, and soda alums and all other double sulphates of aluminum with alkali metals or their isomorphs, such as chrome alum; burnt alum; porous alum, which is effloresced soda alum in various degrees of purity; alumino-ferric cake, or alum cake containing a considerable amount of iron; and aluminum hydrate or hydroxide.

The statistics for the various alums may not in all cases represent the total output of the respective products, nor, as reported at different censuses, be strictly comparable. Some manufacturers do not consider soda alum, which is known in the trade at "C. T. S.," or cream of tartar substitute, as an alum, and hence it may not have been reported as such by some of the concerns producing it, and the same may be the case with respect to other alums.

Reports were received from 19 establishments that manufactured alums in 1914, the total production for the year being 313,712,000 pounds, valued at $3,467,969. This output comprised 142,438,000 pounds reported as aluminum sulphate, valued at $1,277,836; 23,338,000 pounds of alum cake, valued at $251,186; 42,562,000 pounds of concentrated alum, valued at $450,730; 22,629,000 pounds of burnt alum, valued at $364,656; 12,765,000 pounds of potash alum, valued at $219,968; 13,995,000 pounds of soda alum, valued at $254,477; and 55,985,000 pounds of other alums, designated as porous alum, excelsior alum, pearl alum, ammonium alum, and chloride of alumina, valued at $649,116.

At the census of 1909 there were reported the same number of establishments, 19, with alum products aggregating 276,294,000 pounds, valued at $3,022,355. The 1914 output thus exceeded that of 1909 by 37,418,000 pounds, or 13.5 per cent, in quantity, and by $445,614, or 14.7 per cent, in value.

The increase during the five-year period in the annual production of aluminum sulphate was 41,843,000 pounds, or 41.6 per cent; of burnt alum, 10,883,000 pounds, or 92.7 per cent; of soda alum, 5,933,000 pounds, or 73.6 per cent; and of potash alum, 2,511,000 pounds, or 24.5 per cent. On the other hand, the production of concentrated alum decreased by 12,317,000 pounds, or 22.4 per cent; of alum cake, by 3,663,000 pounds, or 13.6 per cent; and of all other alums, by 7,772,000 pounds, or 12.2 per cent.

Of the 19 establishments reported for 1914, 5 were located in Pennsylvania, 3 each in Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York, 2 in Michigan, and 1 each in California, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

CENSUS ON MANUFACTURE OF CYANIDES

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the cyanide industry has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The products of the cyanide industry reported for 1914 comprise sodium cyanide, yellow prussiate of potash, metallocyanides, yellow prussiate of soda, trisalytes, and potassium cyanide.

Reports were received from six establishments in 1914 that manufactured cyanides, not including cyanide blues, the total production for the year being 16,450,225 pounds, valued at $2,398,674. This output comprised 3,204,684 pounds of yellow prussiate of potash, valued at $451,092, and 13,245,541 pounds of other cyanides, designated as sodium cyanide, metallocyanides, yellow prussiate of soda, trisalytes, and potassium cyanide, valued at $1,947,582, the cyanides being named in the order of their importance in respect to quantity produced.

At the census of 1909, 7 establishments reported the production of cyanides aggregating 13,291,080 pounds and valued at $1,191,893, comprising 3,510,208 pounds of yellow prussiate of potash, valued at $463,983, and $9,780,872 pounds of other cyanides. The 1914 output thus exceeded that of 1909 by 3,159,145 pounds, or 23.8 per cent, in quantity, and by $456,781, or 23.5 per cent, in value. The production of yellow prussiate of potash in 1914 fell below the 1909 output by 305,524 pounds or 8.7 per cent; but the combined production of all other cyanides showed an increase of 3,464,669 pounds, or 35.4 per cent. Of the 6 establishments reported in 1914, 2 were located in New Jersey and 1 each in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

In addition, in 1914, 1,239,382 pounds of cyanide blues (iron ferrocyanides) reported as Prussian blue, valued at $387,077, were returned by 15 establishments, engaged primarily in the manufacture of paints and pigments. Of these establishments, 6 were located in New York, 4 in New Jersey, 4 in Illinois, and 1 in Massachusetts. Statistics are not available for the production in 1909.

CENSUS ON MANUFACTURE OF PLASTICS

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures in respect to the production of plastics has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The products of this industry embrace pyroxylin plastics, sold under such trade names as celluloid, fiberloid, viscoloid, pegamoid, pyrolin, xylonite, etc.; pyroxylin or soluble cotton; viscose; artificial silk; phenolic condensation plastics, such as bakelite and condensite; rubber substitutes; and all plastics formed by using caoutchouc, gutta-percha, casein, fibrin, gluten, gums, and glue, or other cementing material by which sawdust, wood pulp, bone dust, zinc oxide, antimony, kaolin, and other fillers are held in solid aggregations which may be molded or shaped. The value of the products reported includes the value of finished goods, such as combs, brushes, other toilet articles, collars and cuffs, buttons, talking-machine records, etc., manufactured in the establishments making the plastic material, but does not include that of finished plastic goods made from purchased stock.

Reports were received from 24 establishments for 1914, and from the same number for 1909. The output of plastics in 1914 was valued at $13,895,784, representing an increase of $6,423,052, or 86 per cent, as compared with the 1909 production, $7,472,732.

The 1914 output comprised proxylin goods, valued at $8,876,509; products reported as rubber substitutes, valued at $428,605; and other plastics, including artificial silk and phenolic condensation plastics, valued at $4,590,670. The pyroxylin goods consisted of plastics valued at $3,778,374, sold in the form of rods, sheets, and blocks or shapes, for further manufacture, and finished goods to the value of $5,098,135. At the census of 1909 the value of partially manufactured and finished pyroxylin plastics was $5,682,379, and of other plastics, $1,790,353. The production of rubber substitutes in 1909 was not separately reported, being included with that of "other plastics." The 1914 output of pyroxylin plastics thus exceeded in value that of 1909 by $3,194,130, or 56.2 per cent, and the combined value of rubber substitutes and other plastics in 1914 exceeded the corresponding amount for 1909 by $3,228,922, or 180.4 per cent.

BOSTON, MASS.—First preferred shares to the amount of $2,500,000 are to be issued by the United Drug Company, of which first preferred stockholders of record July 22 will have the right to subscribe for one new share for every two shares now held. Subscriptions are payable as follows: $20 on September 1, $20 on October 10, and $10 December 11. Subscriptions paid in full on October 1 will be entitled to the November dividend.

BILL FOR FEDERAL TAX ON MAIL ORDER CONCERNS

Congressman Browne of Wisconsin Finds Retailers and Wholesalers Generally Approve of Measure—Catalogue Houses Pay Comparatively Little

(*Special to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8—Druggists and, in fact, merchants in all lines of retailing and wholesaling are in hearty accord with the effort being made by Congressman Edward E. Browne, of Wisconsin, to secure the enactment of the bill introduced by him last December proposing a bill to place a tax on all mail order houses doing an interstate mail order business for the purpose of selling goods, wares, and merchandise direct to the consumer, of one per cent of the total cash value of the sales made by each of these within any State.

The Browne bill provides that the amount of the tax shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall compel the mail order houses to report the gross amount of goods sold by them in each State. The tax collected by the Government in this manner is to be apportioned to the respective States in the ratio of the actual amount of goods sold in each State.

Congressman Browne points out to his colleagues in Congress that a provision in the pending revenue bill taxing such institutions would not only be a just but a popular measure. Almost every business has been taxed heavily to raise funds to meet the tremendous expenditures of the Government. Then why exempt the mail order houses, he asks; why not make them stand their share of this great tax burden?

In referring to the magnitude of the mail order business, and their activities in his own State, Wisconsin, he says that the large mail order concerns are doing millions of dollars of business a year and a proportionate amount of business is done in all the other States of the Union, and yet they contribute nothing toward the support of any State or local Government outside of the places where they are located and then they contribute but a trifle compared with the amount of business they do. And he estimates that there are at present over 1,000 mail order houses in the United States doing an estimated annual business of $1,000,000,000.

The advocates of this legislation, he contends, are not attempting to put the mail order houses out of business, but are simply attempting to make them pay their just share of the taxes. The tax of one per cent on the gross sales is certainly a conservative tax; every merchant pays more than that.

The mail order house keeps in stock only a sample of the great list of articles that it sells and has its contracts with the manufacturers of these articles to send them direct to the customer when the mail order house obtains a customer and sends the order. In this way the mail order house runs no risk of goods getting shopworn, and all the tax that it pays is the tax on these samples that it has in stock, which is a very small tax in proportion to the business it does. It employs a minimum amount of help and is located generally so that it pays the minimum amount of rent, as location in a city is a matter of little value to a concern that does all its selling through the mails.

Congressman Browne further declares that as these concerns use the United States mails to send out their large catalogues, the Post Office Department carries tons of this kind of mail at a great loss. In many instances catalogues and merchandise are sent by freight to the more remote points from which they are sent out to the addressees from the near zone limit, thus using the parcel post for its convenience at a loss to the Government.

The mail order house is making more money today than most any business institution and without any responsibilities or obligations to the thousands of communities where it conducts its business in competition with the local merchant. In fact, it is the beneficiary of more favors from the United States Government than any private institution, and yet it pays only a trifle toward the support of the Government.

Every State and municipality in the United States has laws compelling transient merchants and peddlers to take out State and local licenses before they can do business in a locality. The justice of these laws is recognized by everybody. They are based upon the just principle that the local merchant and business man pays a heavy tax to support the State, county, city, or village government where he conducts his business and lives. It is apparent that it would be unjust to allow a transient merchant or peddler who pays nothing toward supporting the schools, affording police and fire protection, providing roads, bridges, sidewalks, and lighting the community, who feels no obligation or interest therein, to compete with the local merchant without paying the taxes the latter is compelled to pay.

COMMISSIONS FOR U. S. NAVY PHARMACISTS

Hospital Corps Provided for in Naval Appropriation Bill—Bureau of Medicine Gets $921,740 From Senate for its Work

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8—A feature of this year's Naval Appropriation bill is the provision for a Hospital Corps with an authorized strength equal to three and one-half per cent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, and in addition thereto. As soon as the necessary transfers or appointments can be effected this Corps is to consist of the following grades and ratings: Chief pharmacists, pharmacists, and enlisted men classified as chief pharmacists' mates; pharmacists' mates, first class; pharmacists' mates, second class; pharmacists' mates, third class; hospital apprentices, first class; and hospital apprentices, second class; such classifications in enlisted ratings to correspond respectively to the enlisted ratings, seamen branch, of chief petty officers; petty officers, first class; petty officers, second class; petty officers, third class; seamen, first class; and seamen, second class. Enlisted men of other ratings in the Navy and in the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps, and men of that corps to other ratings in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The President from time to time is empowered to appoint hereafter as many pharmacists as may be deemed necessary, from the rating of chief pharmacist's mate, subject to such moral, physical, and professional examinations and requirements as to length of service as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Pharmacists now in the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy or hereafter appointed therein in accordance with the provisions of the new law shall have the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed other warrant officers.

Pharmacists after six years from the date of warrant are to be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing satisfactorily such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, when so commissioned, have the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed other commissioned warrant officers. The pharmacists at present in the service who have served or may hereafter serve six or more years in the grade are to be eligible for promotion to the grade of chief pharmacist upon satisfactorily passing the examinations provided for in this Act.

The Senate is inclined to be far more liberal than the House of Representatives in the matter of providing funds for the use of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy in providing surgeons' necessaries for ships in commission, navy yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, navy medical supply depots, the Naval Medical School in Washington, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and for the accumulation of a reserve supply of medical stores. The lower branch of Congress agreed to provide the sum of $700,000 for this purpose, but when the naval appropriation bill passed the Senate it carried with it $921,740 for these same purposes.

BRITISH COAL TAR INDUSTRY HARD BESET

Though Important Work Has Been Done Since Outbreak of War Success is Retarded by Various Factors—Other News of English Chemical and Drug Trade

LONDON, July 24—Each week one is more and more impressed by the difficulties which beset the British coal tar industry, and because of this one is more and more impressed by the important progress which has been made since the outbreak of war. In the first place, it was not easy to obtain the financial support of dye users and others for a project which so far as the most experienced could see at the outset was likely only to reach a promising position in time to be swamped by foreign competition at the end of the war. For this reason the need for tariff protection and State aid was everywhere voiced, both by those who had long clamored for protection for Britain's industries, and those who had been equally persistent for a retention of a free trade policy. However, when the State-aided company, British Dyes Ltd., went to allotment the number of shares applied for amounted to the respectable total of 630,000, and, according to a reply on behalf of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, this week, this number had been increased to 841,000 by June 21 last. It was also mentioned in the House that the erection of an extensive new plant for the production of intermediate products and finished dyes is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and the monthly output of dyes, though seriously restricted by a shortage of essential materials, is now double that of May, 1915, when the company took over the works of Read, Holliday and Sons. It is this scarcity of raw materials that is proving the greatest handicap, particularly acids, which are being absorbed so largely in explosive manufacture. Again, both toluol and benzol are controlled by the Government for its own use and these are two of the four most important raw or mother products of the dye industry. There is the added deficiency in trained chemists, scarcity of fitters to erect plant, and builders to erect buildings, but endeavors are being made to overcome these hindrances, and research is being organized in a way never hitherto attempted here. Incidentally British Dyes Ltd., is contributing £5,000 toward the cost of a new chemistry department to be established at the Huddersfield Technical College. This new department is to be devoted to a specialized study of aniline and alizarine dyes, and is to be in charge of Dr. Everest, at present lecturer in chemistry at Reading University College, who has had Continental experience at Zurich and Berlin.

The work of women in the chemical industry is not recognized perhaps at its true worth, and few realize what an important position has been attained by the sex in recent years. It took a great war to impress upon the people the true worth and adaptability of the so-called weaker sex in other departments of life and commerce, and now the war is responsible for bringing to light the fact that there is a chemical factory in England entirely run by women. This was revealed when an application was made in the Patents Court the other day for a license to use a German electrolytic process in the production of potassium permanganate. Miss Smith, the principal of the factory is a B.Sc., and her chief chemist is a Miss Markham, a distinguished honors student from Oxford University. The license will probably be granted.

A correspondent writes to point out the opportunity that exists for the manufacture of certain drugs, and examples sodium salicylates, required in large quantities at home and abroad. He suggests that the Government would probably grant facilities for the manufacture of new drugs, and "might also guarantee a tax of say 3s 6d per lb. on foreign manufactured drugs."

It seems somewhat curious that a new committee set up by the Prime Minister for considering and reporting upon our commercial policy after the war does not include among its members any representation of the drug manufacturing industry. The chemical industry, the coal and iron trades, law, political parties, agriculture, railway interests, and labor are represented by important people, members of Parliament, etc., but drugs are left outside. It is to be hoped that this will be rectified, in view of the dependence of this country upon foreign sources of supply of most medicinal articles.

Cocaine Order Rigidly Enforced

That the recent order prohibiting the supplying of soldiers with cocaine is being actively and strongly administered is proved by a series of cases brought before a London magistrate during the week. Seven men, for selling cocaine, to Canadian soldiers, in pill boxes, at 2s 6d apiece, were brought up under the Defence of the Realm Act, the magistrate being thereby empowered to inflict more severe penalties than if the cases had been taken under the Pharmacy Act of 1868. Two of the offenders were sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and the other five to two months with hard labor, while certificates of expulsion were issued against three of the men. The prosecution did not stop at the direct sellers, as two other men were sent to prison for six months with hard labor as well as being fined £100 apiece for supplying the cocaine to the seven prisoners, and a woman, for a like offense, received fourteen days' imprisonment.

Patent Medicines Sales Do Not Fall Off

I see by the annual report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, just issued, that in the financial year closing March 31, 1915, the revenue from duty on medicine stamps in Great Britain amounted to £333,777. This is roughly £27,000 less than was collected in duties on patent medicines in the previous financial year, but is well above the average returns during five years previous to that. Of course, the collections do not give an exact idea of the sales of patent medicines, as the duty is charged on those prepared for sale in any particular year, some of which may be stamped for sale in a subsequent year. For this reason a heavy year, such as 1913-1914 proved, is always likely to be followed by a lighter year into which the surplus patent medicines are carried over. However, taking a period of years the figures do show that in no sense has the amount of patent medicines prepared for sale here undergone any diminution, proving that those who prophesied a drastic falling-off in the consumption of these articles as a result of the National Health Insurance Act were much mistaken. It is rather surprising, seeing that about one-third of the population, coming under the operation of this act, are entitled to free medical advice and free medicine, so many should still prefer to prescribe for themselves and purchase patent medicines of one character or another. Subsequent annual reports of the returns under the stamp duty will be interesting, too, as they will reveal the effect of the 100 per cent increase in those duties imposed in October last.

Last week I mentioned the difficulty there would be in labelling bottles containing proprietary medicated wines, etc., under the new order of the Liquor Control Board, which order compels the retailer of these commodities to declare the percentage of proof spirit contained therein. Since I wrote a deputation representing the manufacturers of medicated wines (amongst these being the makers of Wincarnis, Hall's Wine, Vibrona, Glendinning's Wine, etc.) has waited upon the Central Control Board, and pointed out that retailing chemists throughout the country carry substantial stocks of these proprietaries, and if they are to be compelled under penalties to label the bottles themselves with the proof-spirit content it would be a great hardship upon the chemists. It was urged that some modification should be made in the provisions of the order to overcome this difficulty, the suggestion put forward being that these retailers should be allowed to place the label on the outside of the wrappers or containers holding the bottles until the stocks were cleared, the time suggested during which this concession should be in force being until November 7. I understand that this view was received sympathetically, and that a modification of the order is expected within a few days time.

LONDON DRUG MARKET REPORT

LONDON, July 24—The chief financial event during the week has been the rise in the Bank rate to 6 per cent

which has had the natural result of a somewhat depressed tone in business generally.

BROMIDES—A sharp fall here follows a similar reduction on your side. Bromides are now priced by the principal houses as follows:—potassium, 7s per lb; ammonium, 6s and sodium, 5s.

ACETANILID—Is lower, at 6s per lb on spot.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Is easier, being quoted 37s 6d per lb to arrive, although 40s has been paid for small lots on spot.

CAMPHOR—Japanese refined slabs are dearer having been sold on spot at 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per lb, while for October-November shipment, 2s 1d c.i.f. is being quoted.

CITRIC ACID—Lower at 3s 6d per lb.

COCAINE HYDROCHLOR—Somewhat easier, at 20s per oz on spot, and 19s 6d to arrive.

CREAM OF TARTAR—Lower, and 98 per cent powder is quoted at 197s 6d per cwt. The French Government is now allowing free exportation to the British possessions, Japan, Russia, and America.

ERGOT, RUSSIAN—Good, sound is now being offered at 2s 2d per lb on spot.

HEXAMINE—Easier at 4s to 4s 3d per lb.

IPECACUANHA—Matto Grosso has been sold at 13s 6d to 14s and Cartagena at 8s 6d per lb.

JALAP—Has been more enquired for and consequently prices are somewhat firmer.

QUININE—Howard's have sent out an advanced list at 2s 7d per oz for sulphate in 100 oz tins, and 2s 10d in vials. Other salts at the same rise of 3d per oz.

RESORCIN—Still scarce, 90s per lb wanted.

SALICYLATES—Easier, both for acid and sodium, but there are makes offering which will not answer B.P. test.

SHELLAC—Shows a considerable a considerable advance; fine Orange being 120s to 125s and fine seconds 110s to 115s, Garnet 95s.

TARTARIC ACID—Lower, at 3s 5d per lb on spot.

RUSSIAN PHARMACY POSITION EASIER

Reduced Prices for Some Articles Noted—Offers of Goods Come from a Number of Other Countries—Interest in Establishment of Home Production

(*Exclusive Correspondence of* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

PETROGRAD, July 20—As before observed, the pharmaceutical position in Russia, in so far as the army's requirements are concerned, is said to have been largely alleviated, and is likely to continue to improve now that foreign manufacturers have got into regular business relations with the departments charged with supplies in Russia. The evidence of a better state of things is to be found in reduced prices for some of the goods, though, on the whole, it cannot be said that the markets are much easier; but easier they are, although in a number of items difficulties continue to be experienced in many parts of the country in respect to supplies, no matter what price is paid. That of course affects rather the civilian population than the army.

So far as the general public is concerned, it still suffers as before. The evil may be ascribed to insufficient supplies arriving in the country or, as certainly is the case, inefficient transport services for delivering the goods where required. It is a great misfortune that on many markets a long series of goods can either not be had at all, or, if at all, only in tantalizingly limited quantities. It cannot yet be said that the home supply is doing anything material towards augmenting the provision required either for the army or for the public, excepting in a very limited series of goods. But it must be granted, on the other hand, that well founded hopes of success or no, various public bodies are addressing themselves to the task of providing a home supply of medicines with great resolution.

One of the hopeful signs in this direction is the case of the Pharmaceutical and Druggist Consumers' Union formed in Odessa for the purpose of establishing a factory for the production of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products with the usual stereotyped object of liberating Russia from foreign economic domination. Another body that is taking a practical interest in medicines is the Congress of Town Representatives which has a committee appointed to undertake work similar to that noted above. It has enlisted the services of a number of four or five competent men, including Professor N. D. Zelinsky.

The most interesting feature, probably, in connection with the announcement by this body is that the various parts of the machinery required for equipping the factory it is organizing will be made in the special workshops belonging to this body; and, further, the new workshops are to be established for the preparations of the more exact machinery, and so on. This, as previously observed, is an indication of earnestness; but we must wait the success of the step before accepting it as a pledge of better fortune than has attended many previous efforts in the same direction. This union's factory will be built on the bank of the river Yausa for which land has been granted on very cheap terms, and it ought to be said in commendation of the prudence of the body that it does not propose to undertake the preparation of the more complicated goods at first; but will begin with such combinations as were once produced in Russia but were pressed out by German competition, and gradually lead up to the more delicate products. The factory will cost 150,000 roubles ($75,000) and is to be begun immediately.

On the subject of the markets it may be noted, for example, in Petrograd the relations with foreign countries have, as hinted above, entered into a more satisfactory course, this being largely due to improved financial arrangements by which it is suggested that the great disadvantages represented in the exchange are to some extent done away. It is stated that many large foreign firms open current accounts with the Russian banks where the goods bought can be paid in roubles, and the necessity therefore of dealing in foreign bills of exchange is to that extent obviated; and, of course, the transactions are made much simpler for the Russian merchant.

The tendency referred to above for prices to come down has probably been more observed in Petrograd than elsewhere. This is not due so much to greater home production, or, for the matter of that, even better means of communication, but rather because the goods so largely purchased and that had been so long delayed, have begun to arrive in fair volume; and therefore merchants are holding off until their stocks are somewhat eased. On the other hand, many foreign houses appear to have just discovered Russia as a market, notwithstanding the urgent need the country stood in so long, and there is consequently a much larger offer of goods, with the natural result. Of course the improved situation has told very heavily against the speculators who had fixed on a number of items as their favorite counters. For example, piramidon has declined on this market from $60 to $40 and aspirin, etc., are rapidly coming down to more get-at-able prices. Tartaric acid and citric acid are still quoted very dear. Thus the price on the Petrograd market is, for tartaric acid 200,-202 roubles ($100-$101) per pood (36 pounds) and for citric acid 210-212 r. ($105-$106) both at Vladivostok.

There is no slackening in the organization of medicinal plant growing, which is being supported by both the central and the local governments. Here, too, it can be said that the bodies chiefly interested are dealing with the business in an enterprising spirit, and as far as the funds devoted to the movement go they can be called quite important and sufficient, if favorably dealt with, to insure a large supply of such raw material. We must of course wait again to see how the peasant manages to respond to the inducements offered; and, probably more important still, with what success the extracts are made in the laboratory from the material he supplies.

BARRETT COMPANY EARNS 24¼ PER CENT

The Barrett Company, formerly the American Coal Products Company, reported to stockholders last week that a balance equal to 24¼ per cent on the $11,298,000 common stock had been earned in the six months ended June 30 after the preferred stock dividend had been accounted for. The amount available for dividends on the junior stock issue was $2,738,453, a total nearly three times as great as the balance in the same period of 1915.

Drug and Chemical Markets

FEW CHANGES IN LONDON DRUG MARKET

Cable Report Says Conditions Are Quiet—Citric and Tartaric Acids Are Lower—A Few Articles Show Strength, But Others Are Weaker

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, August 8—Market still very quiet. The following are higher: Oil of bergamot, 17s 9d; Japan camphor slabs, 2s 2d, spot; guaiacol carbonate is scarce at 8s 0d per ounce; sulphonal is quoted at 35s.

Citric and tartaric acids are lower. Citric acid is 3s 1d and tartaric acid 2s 8d.

These items are easier: Menthol, at 10s 6d; potassium permanganate at 6s 9d; formaldehyde, at £80 to £85; Russian ergot, 1s 11d and Spanish ergot, 2s 6d.

There are few other changes.

FEWER PRICE CHANGES IN THE PAST WEEK

Menthol Higher—Opium Declines—Mercury Lowered by Second Hands—Glycerin Moves Downward—Quinine Shows Renewed Strength

A slow buying movement and an absence of speculative operations brought few developments of special interest in the drug and chemical markets during the past week. Price fluctuations on the whole have narrowed. Larger supplies of raw materials, placing manufacturers in a better position to fill orders, led to a steadier trend, with prospects for a renewal of business in the near future.

A further downward movement of values characterized the market for glycerin, particularly of chemically pure supplies, owing to a larger output and keener selling competition. Most makers have virtually withdrawn prices on dynamite glycerin, owing to a small demand and outside competition. Carbolic and muriatic acids suffered further losses in prices, because of larger production and a light inquiry. This was equally true of sulphuric and citric acids, which closed unsettled with values tending downward.

Among other marked price revisions was the quotation on menthol, which advanced rapidly under an active demand and stronger reports from Japan. Some holders are declining to entertain bids below $3.25 a pound, showing a net gain for the week of 25c@40c a pound compared with recent sales. Most of the pharmaceutical chemicals show few price changes by either makers or second hands.

Leading importers of opium announced a decline in quotations of 10c a pound, bringing the price down to $10.90 for supplies in cases and to $12.05 a pound for granulated and powdered supplies. Continued dullness and a fair accumulation of spot stocks resulted in the lowering of values.

Makers of potassium iodide announced a reduction in quotations, bringing same down to $2.75@$3.80 a pound. A larger output and a small demand forced the market downward.

Mercury was lowered $3 a flask of 75 pounds by leading selling agents, who are now quoting $75. The decline is attributed to slow demand and a further fair accumulation of spot stocks.

An active inquiry for Mexican sarsaparilla root, accompanied by a scarcity of spot stock, influenced a stronger trend of prices. Similar conditions governing saccharin also forced up values. It is still impossible to get any supplies from abroad. Makers of nitrate of silver announced higher quotations, based on a higher market for silver. In anticipation of a slow crop due to damage by rains Mexican vanilla beans scored further price gains. Japan wax is stronger and tending upward, in sympathy with a firmer market abroad and a better inquiry here.

Other advances in prices covered Spanish aniseed, burgundy pitch, English yellow mustard seed and resorcin by second hands.

Quinine held by second hands shows renewed strength in response to larger inquiries from Southern and Western buyers. Speculative holders are now demanding 70c an ounce, but small lots are still available at 66c@67½c. Some brokers have large orders in hand for 2,000 to 5,000 ounces, but report their inability to locate sellers of such quantities at less than maker's quotations of 75c. A larger output of supplies and lack of buyers forced values down on arnica flowers, betanaphthol, cornsilk leaves, formaldehyde, lanolin, lycopodium, Canadian natural snake root, tamarinds and turmeric.

The herb and seed market is quiet with few exceptions. New crop celery seed is being held at higher figures due to a scarcity here. There is a better demand for caraway and aniseed, while sage is also meeting with a steady inquiry. Prices of pepper are slightly lower under some selling pressure, while the balance of the list shows unimportant changes.

Among further commodities placed under embargo from Switzerland by the Swiss Government were alcohol, gelatin and isinglass. The exportation of bee's wax, raw or manufactured menthol, acetones and raw or refined materials used in their preparations is prohibited by the Minister of Finance of the French Government. Export of gelatin and gelatin products is prohibited by Germany, while the British Department of Import Restrictions has specified these articles as not prohibited to be imported: Japan wax, acetic anhydride, casein, sperm oil, oxalic acid.

Business in essential oils continues of a routine order and there were no features, aside from some fair rises in prices, particularly on oil of bergamot, due to higher cable advices from Sicily. On the other hand oil of coriander suffered a marked reduction in prices of about $25 a pound during the interval. The weakness was attributed to large arrivals of supplies from Russia which have been delayed several months in transit. Parcels for immediate shipment are being offered down to $15@$16 a pound, which resulted in fairly large sales for direct consumption.

Acid, Citric—The continued small inquiry from buyers, which stimulated larger offerings, is creating an easier sentiment. There were no offerings reported under 66c a pound for crystals in barrels. Makers continue to quote 67c for crystals in barrels and 67½c a pound for powdered.

Acid, Oxalic—The market strengthened slightly owing to a larger demand, particularly from exporters. In most quarters are refusing to shade 60c a pound at which figure fairly large sales were effected. Toward the close offerings were limited and higher values are being named by numerous holders.

Acid Sulphuric—The market is unsettled and prices are easier, owing to the indifferent attitude displayed by buyers. More liberal offerings at lower values by second hands are noted. Quotations closed nominal at 5c@6c a pound for chemically pure.

Cod Liver Oil—A weak market for Newfoundland oil has been witnessed during the interval and prices closed wholly nominal at about $85@$90 a barrel, as to brand. Offerings have been larger of spot supplies and included parcels for October and November delivery at $80, but found few buyers, who are manifesting little or no interest at present.

Formaldehyde—Owing to larger supplies and a small buying movement, prices gradually weakened. In some quarters supplies for forward shipment were offered at prices down to 11⅝c a pound. Spot lots could have been purchased at 10½c a pound, but holders generally are naming up to 13½c a pound.

Ipecac Root—The market is slightly firmer but offerings of Cartagena supplies are repeated at former values, while in some quarters $1.80 a pound is being named. Smaller stocks and firmer primary market are said to be responsible for the upward trend of the spot market.

Juniper Berries—A firmer tone pervaded the spot market, based on reports that the old crop supplies are practically exhausted and that no new crop stocks may be expected until October. This strengthened the views of leading

holders, who have raised quotations to 4½c but offerings of scattered lots are still being made at 4¼c a pound.

Lanolin—A downward movement of the market was noted, attributed to a fair accumulation of spot stocks and an absence of buyers. Prices weakened under lower offerings at 45c@50c for anhydrous and at 45c for hydrous. In some quarters holders continue to adhere to 65c@70c a pound for both anhydrous and hydrous.

Lycopodium—A dull and weaker market has been witnessed during the interval. Sellers views show a wide range and quotations have been lowered to $2.75@$3 a pound. A further accumulation of spot stocks and little interest shown by buyers, influenced a downward trend of the market.

Menthol—The quotation scored a further rise influenced by a renewal of an active demand together with stronger news from the primary markets abroad. Offerings of spot lots were reported practically cleaned up at $2.85@$2.95 with sales booked up to $3 a pound. Holders are now demanding $3, and up to $3.25 a pound is being named. Quotations closed strong at $3@$3.25 a pound showing a net gain for the past week of 25c a pound.

Mercury—The indifference by buyers resulted in forcing prices down to lower levels. Selling agents are offering spot lots of flasks of 75 pounds each at $75 a flask, which is a decline of $3. It was reported that offerings from Chicago were made at $75 a flask, while supplies were also offered from Spain at concessions. Large buyers here continue to remain out of the market.

Oil of Bergamot—The market is a shade stronger, based on firmer reports from the primary markets. In some quarters holders advanced quotations to $4.25 a pound, but offerings of scattered lots are being made at prices ranging from $4 to $3.85 a pound. The spot value of stocks is considerably below the cost of importation and a further upward movement on supplies of natural oil is confidently looked for.

Oil of Coriander—A weaker market and lower values have been established. The drop in prices was attributed to fair arrivals from Russia, which have been delayed several months in transit. Parcels for immediate delivery are being offered at $15@$16 a pound, showing a loss of about $5 a pound compared with recent sales. Buyers continue to hold back and orders for the past week were decidedly light.

Opium—The continued dullness of the market, brought about by an exceedingly small demand and a fair accumulation of spot stocks, forced values down to lower levels. Importers and manufacturers reduced quotations 10c to $10.90 for case lots and to $12.05 a pound for granular and powdered supplies.

Potassium Iodide—A slow demand and a fair accumulation of stocks, influenced a downward trend. Makers announced a marked reduction in prices to $2.75 a pound for 50 pound lots. Smaller quantities were lowered to $2.95 a pound. Makers are not entering contracts for forward delivery.

Quinine—There has been a better jobbing demand and sales by second hands were larger at 66c@70c an ounce. Sales during the week, according to reports, involved a block of some 12,000 to 15,000 ounces at private terms, and several 500-ounce lots at 66c@67c an ounce. There were larger inquiries in the market for 5,000-ounce lots, but buyers failed to locate offerings at less than makers' prices of 75c an ounce. Regular dealers are quoting 75c@80c an ounce. Higher values were established by makers in England.

Resorcin—Supplies held by speculators are stronger and prices were advanced to $20@$21 a pound, owing to a further scarcity of stocks and a larger demand. First hands, however, continue to quote the former range of nominal figures at $19@$19.25 a pound.

Saccharin—The spot supply is very scarce and buyers are unable to purchase stocks in markets abroad. Holders are decidedly stronger in their views on values, which have been raised to $18@$19 a pound on the spot.

Sarsaparilla Root—A renewal of the demand created a stronger market for spot lots of Mexican root. In some quarters holders are asking higher figures, while in other sections parcels are still being offered at 12c@13c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—The higher cost of silver forced values upward on spot supplies. Makers are quoting 41⅜c@42½c an ounce.

Vanilla Beans—In the anticipation of a short crop due to serious damage by rains a decidedly stronger tone dominated the market for Mexican supplies. The present supply is estimated at about 100,000 pounds below normal requirements. Holders advanced prices to $4.50@$6 for whole and $3.75@$4.25 a pound for cuts.

Wax, Japan—A stronger demand and firmer reports from the Japanese market, influenced an upward trend of the spot market. Holders have advanced quotations to 14½c@15c a pound.

CAMPHOR CULTIVATION IN FLORIDA

That the camphor tree could be successfully grown in this country in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 15 degrees Fahrenheit was demonstrated as long ago as 1870, and during the past ten years it has been very extensively planted for purposes of ornamentation in the Southern States. Cultivation on a commercial scale is of comparatively recent date, and appears to be confined to Florida, where soil and climatic conditions are particularly favorable.

According to E. D. Mayo, of Jacksonville, agricultural agent of the Seaboard Air Line, there are now two large camphor plantations in that State. One company has 2,000 acres planted at Satsuma, Fla., and is making preparations to extend its operations. It has been manufacturing crude camphor for three years and expects to produce forty tons this season. Another company which has extensive holdings of land near Starke, Fla., has now but 500 acres under cultivation, but expects to plant 8,000 to 9,000 acres more. In 1904 the Department of Agriculture made a very extensive investigation of the possibilities of camphor production by planting an acreage at Huntington, Fla. This experiment was successful and showed conclusively that gum camphor and camphor oil could be profitably produced in America.

In the course of a communication to the "Manufacturers' Record" Mr. Mayo says:

"All camphor produced in foreign countries is made from the wood of old forest trees, but little use has been made of the leaves and branches. This is due to the fact that in the camphor countries the camphor is localized mostly in the old wood, while that in the leaves contains a large percentage of oil. In Florida the camphor yield of the leaves is high, and there is little in the wood before it reaches an age of ten years or more. To grow the tree for the wood means long waiting for returns and the ultimate destruction of the tree. Experiments have shown that the tree can be handled in hedges and kept trimmed back to a convenient height. This adaptability for hedges can be taken advantage of for commercial purposes; the camphor yield can be greatly increased in the leaves by trimming.

"Camphor is represented in the growing tissue by oil, which as the leaves mature is changed into camphor. The camphor contents are highest during the dormant period. In Florida the tree has two growing seasons and two dormant periods. From May 1 to June 15 the weather is hot and dry, and the tree goes into a dormant period. With the coming of summer rains growth begins again and continues until about September 15, when the winter dormant period begins. Crude camphor is distilled from the cuttings.

"In many parts of Florida there are large areas of light sandy land not well suited to general farming. This land can be secured at a low price, and there is every indication that camphor growing on this land can be made a commercial success. The demand for the product is steady, and if it could be supplied from a source less liable to price fluctuations than at present it is probable that larger quantities of it would be used in the arts. Camphor imports into the United States usually exceed 3,000,000 pounds annually; therefore, it does seem probable that there is no danger of overproduction in America, and, viewed from every standpoint, this nation should produce its own camphor."

Heavy Chemical Markets

GREATER FIRMNESS IN SOME CHEMICALS

Soda Ash Principal Gainer During Past Week—Caustic Soda Also Strengthens—Sodium Bichromate Goes Up a Few Cents

In view of the general demoralized condition of the market in the near past and the persistent declining tendencies in heavy chemical values, the sudden firmness displayed by some of the important industrial chemicals in the last few days occasioned some surprise in chemical circles. There is an element that has been predicting an upward reaction ever since the first shadow of a break appeared late last winter, but the "thought" was again "father to the wish." Every loss in any item was to them the result of a selling by weak holders, and the absorption of their stocks was all that was necessary to rehabilitate value. The process has been endless all during the spring and half the summer and the only result was a momentary stay for breath before the next descent. It has long been evident to observers in the trade that stocks other than those of weak holders were offered in the market. One cannot overlook the law of supply and demand which will invariably overrule all other elements in the appraisal of values.

There is still the condition of many factories working 24 hours a day with increased capacity, presumably on contract orders, without being able to accumulate stocks for immediate delivery on new orders. These contracts, it is admitted, are not all made with legitimate consumers, and here may be found the spectacle of the weaker holder, but it is a well-known fact that consumers are also in possession of surplus stocks which are being offered for resale. The dumping of these stocks on a surfeited and unresponsive market at the time of peace rumors, and followed by the naturally quiet season of the year could produce no other effect than an uncheckable decline. The process of absorption has been long and arduous, but the present appearance of the heavy chemical market is indicative of a partial accomplishment at least.

Soda ash was the principal gainer in the past week. This article has been hovering at 2½c a pound for the 58 per cent test for several weeks. These low quotations have disappeared and large export orders have failed to get a rise from a 2½c bid. Close on to 2,000 tons of soda ash were diverted to foreign markets during the week. Caustic soda, too, seems firm at 3½c a pound with indications for higher values. Over 1,000 tons of caustic soda were exported. Potassium chlorate did not bear out the views of some holders for 50c and 55c values though prices were stronger than for the week before last. Sodium bichromate is again up a few cents over last week, while the potassium salt remains as before. Copper sulphate, if anything, was somewhat improved. Bleach has not strengthened nor have the prussiates, the latter being easy at former quotations.

Descriptions of some of the more active articles follow:

Acids—According to business reported in some quarters acids are giving evidence of strengthening, though quotations were not changed. Sulphuric acid was said to have been very active and more business was turned during the week by some of the large factory representatives than for sometime past. There was also a slight action in muriatic, but nitric seemed quiet. The following prices are quoted by large manufacturers: Muriatic, 18 degrees at 2c@2¼c a pound; 20 degrees at 2¼c@2½c and 22 degrees at 2½c@2¾c. On contract, muriatic 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month, 1⅞c@2c is quoted. For nitric acid 36 degrees, 6c@6½c is asked, 38 degrees, 6½c@7c, 40 degrees, 7c@7½c, 42 degrees, 7½c@8c a pound. Sulphuric is quoted at 1c@1½c for 60 degrees and 1½c@2c for 66 degrees spot, and on contract 66 degrees, 93 per cent, $25,00 a ton and 97 per cent, $35.00 a ton. In drums and carboys ½c@2c a pound more is asked.

Alums—A moderate demand for the different alums is in evidence and prices have remained steady at former quotations. Ammonium alum is held at 4c@4½c a pound for ground and lump; chrome alum at 40c@45c a pound with some sellers quoting slightly lower; potassium alum at 6c@7c a pound, the range covering the different descriptions; aluminum sulphate, 3½c@4½c a pound for low grades and 4½c@6½c a pound for high grades.

Barytes—A reduction is noted in barytes quotations as production from domestic sources has overtaken the demand. The floated white is offered at $28@$32 a ton and the off color product at $15@$16 a ton.

Bleaching Powder—The extremely warm weather has affected the manufacture of bleach and factories are from 20 per cent to 50 per cent under normal capacity. Prices have not been changed as yet though the curtailment of manufacture is expected to have its effect as soon as present holdings of second hands are more nearly absorbed. Quotations in these quarters range from 4½@5c a pound for bleach in drums for domestic use to 6c@6½c a pound for export.

Calcium Acetate—Spot offerings are scarce as manufacturers are said to be at work on contract orders and small jobbing lots command from ½c to 1c a pound premium. Contracts are quoted at $7@$7.05 per hundred pounds.

Calcium Chloride—Jobbers prices for spot calcium chloride range from 2c@2¼c a pound. Producers continue sold up on contract and are not quoting for prompt delivery. On contract deliveries are being made at $14.85 a ton for the solid and $18.85 a ton for the granulated f.o.b. New York.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—Business was sufficient for prices to hold firm at last quotations of 8c a pound for small crystals and 9c@10c a pound for large crystals. At these prices it is again in repute among certain small consumers who had discontinued its use under the record high prices.

Potassium Bichromate—There were no changes in the bichromate situation, the demand is quiet and second hand offerings are at 38c@40c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 42c@43c a pound on deliveries over the balance of the year.

Potash, Caustic—Former quotations on the caustic again rule, though some dealers and first hands refuse to consider anything under 90c for the 88-92 per cent. The inside is probably 82½c a pound. For 70-75 per cent 50c a pound was reported.

Potassium Chlorate—The high prices anticipated following the explosion and the destruction of the warehouses at Black Tom did not materialize, though values were subjected to a considerable increase. Holders are now asking 46c@50c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The appearance of the prussiates is still that of weakness. The yellow is offered at 80c a pound by most dealers and the lower cost has induced a reduction on the red prussiate from leading manufacturers who are quoting $2.50 a pound. Second hand quotations on the red are as low as $2.25 a pound.

Soda Ash—Increasing export business and the hindrance to manufacture by the long hot spell has been reflected in decreased offerings for spot and a tightening of values. Many manufacturers report their inability to deliver within 50 per cent of contract requirements and as a consequence the spot market has been fairly well cleaned of low priced goods. The best that could be done was 2¾c but most of the dealers are asking 2⅞c a pound for the light and 3¼c a pound for the dense. Contracts for next year are made at 1¼c@1½c a pound basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—Another buying movement again stiffened bichromate values and 28c a pound was the low quotation. Different factors are influencing the market and it is difficult to foretell the outcome of the manipulations. Contracts are quoted at 25c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—Sales were made during the week at 3⅜c a pound for September delivery, but the general appearance of the article is of greater strength than for sometime. Production of caustic has also been interfered with on account of the torrid weather and the demands on the spot market have greatly increased. The prevailing quotation was again 3½c a pound for spot for the fused 76 per cent, though large producers predict an advance particularly should the present conditions continue. Contracts on a basis of 60 per cent are quoted at 2½c a pound on deliveries over next year.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

DYE INQUIRIES COMING MORE FREELY

Inquiries Have Been Had From Consumers During the Past Week—Prices Continue Easy With No Important Changes

Inquiries from different sources have been numerous during the last few weeks, but the feature of the past week has been the apparent increase in the inquiries direct from the consumer. There is still some complaint about the paucity of the dyestuff exchanges and the backwardness of the consuming element in entering the market for the purchasing of their fall supplies of colors. But the ailment is a relative condition rather than actual, considering the time of the year. All references to business on the part of the dealers are based on the volume done in the months preceding the summer season. Individually, the business transacted may be somewhat smaller than that of corresponding periods in former years, but the aggregate, no doubt will compare favorably. The influences bearing greatly on these conditions are more or less submerged by the details of a general re-arrangement of the market, but the effect of their presence is none the less felt. In the first place the consumer is proceeding with unusual caution so as not to precipitate a buying flurry similar to that of last fall which boosted prices sky high, and secondly, there are so many more participants in the selling end of the business that even the sales of the old established firms are not always up to expectations though the complaints are not so prevalent among the latter.

Prices continue easy though no important changes were recorded in any of the items. The market in aniline oil and aniline salts was very unsettled and resale quotations on spot goods were again lower than manufacturers' prices. Logwood extracts were also slightly lower as were hematine crystals and hematine paste and quebracho and quercitron extracts. The declining tendencies in the raw materials seemed stayed for the moment, though now and then prices are had at considerably under the usual quotations. Of the prussiate and bichromate mordants the sodium salt of the latter is the only one that reacted upward, the rest continue weak. These will be found in detail under the heavy chemicals. The important dyestuffs follow:

Albumen—Inquiries for the albumens were good and values are steady at from 72c@78c for the egg and from 28c@32c for domestic blood and 34c@37c a pound for imported blood albumen. There are sellers at under these prices, but the stocks offered are said to be small in quantity.

Aniline Oil—The situation in aniline oil and salts is still unsettled. Offers from second hands are had as low as 35c a pound, while manufacturers' prices seem to rule at 40c@45c a pound for spot aniline oil. On contract over the balance of the year some manufacturers are asking 42½c a pound and again some are quoting 45c on year contracts, while others are shading 40c. The salts are quoted from 55c to 65c a pound for spot, according to seller, and contracts are said to be making at from 50c a pound up.

Cochineal—The demand for cochineal is quiet and values are easy around 70c@73c a pound for the better grades of gray and black bugs. There were some offerings reported at 65c@68c a pound which were said to be of questionable quality.

Cutch—The cutch situation has shown no improvement and prices were again reduced by some dealers. Bales were quoted at 9c@10c a pound and boxes at 11c@13c a pound. Shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1 to June 14 were 5,298 tons as against 1,635 tons in 1915 and 1,850 tons in 1914.

Divi-Divi—The market has been fairly steady and prices have held at $50 a ton for low. Offers are now and then had at lower figures, principally on stocks that have arrived unsold in an unresponsive market.

Gambier—Business in gambier continues quiet and stocks to arrive are at 8c a pound. Spot goods command from 9c to 11c a pound. Primary markets are easier and good sized shipments are offered at concessions.

Indigo—Dealers in natural indigoes are not in accord with the sentiment to impose a specific tax upon that article and are apprehensive of the future should the import duty be assessed. So far prices have not been affected either way and quotations continue at a range of from 90c a pound for Madras to $3.70 for the better grades of Bengal.

Logwood—This article and all its products are still on the downward trend. Logs were said to have been offered as low as $30 a ton for the ordinary and $40 for better grades of wood. Genuine Campeche values are a little higher. Logwood chips range from 4½c to 6c a pound. Quotations on solid and liquid extracts were again reduced. The solid was quoted freely at from 50c to 55c a pound for spot, and the 51 degree at from 26c to 30c a pound for spot. Hematine crystals are also lower notwithstanding the popularity of this article for export, and 60c@65c a pound seems the range for spot goods. The paste was offered at from 30c to 35c a pound spot.

Madder, Dutch—A few sales of madder were reported during the week at 25c a pound for the light. This article has been very quiet for sometime but dealers say that the business is looking up according to the number of inquiries received.

Nigrosin—A fair demand is reported for nigrosin in some quarters. Quotations show a wide range for both the spirit soluble and the water soluble, the general range, however, for the former is $1.35@$1.45 and for the latter $1.50@$1.70 a pound.

Quercitron—The bark of quercitron was recently reduced to $28@$32 a ton and a sympathetic reduction was made in the extract during the week by some dealers who are now asking 9c@11c a pound. Others are asking up to 15c a pound.

Quebracho—The demand for quebracho has been slow in both the tannin and textile trades and prices on the different strengths of extract were reduced in some quarters. The extract of 65 per cent tannin was reduced to 11c@12½c a pound, the 35 per cent clarified to 7¼c@8½c and the unclarified to 7c@7½c a pound.

Sumac—Quotations on sumac were again a little easier and 27 per cent tannin strength was offered at $63@$65 a ton for spot. The domestic product of from 18 to 20 per cent tannin was offered at $43 a ton. The extract was continued at from 7½c a pound for the domestic to 12¾c a pound for the colorless from imported sumac.

Turmeric—The market was steady at the recent reductions and small spot stocks were offered at 9½c@9⅝c a pound for Aleppey, 8½c@8¾c for Madras and 7¾c@8c for China.

DYE TARIFF AT END OF THE WAR

Senate Democrats Believe Present Conditions Protection Enough and Effective Date of Revenue Bill is Postponed

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee agreed to an amendment to the Revenue bill today deferring the effective date of the proposd protective tariff on coal tar dyestuffs until the close of the European war. War conditions are acting as a protection against imports now, the committeemen hold, and will serve to encourage manufacture of dyestuffs as effectively as would protective legislation. Coal tar medicinal derivatives were added to the dutiable list and a proposal to admit all coal tar products free of duty until the close of the war was made and is being considered.

Final action on the munitions section of the bill was deferred in order to consider further an amendment to levy the proposed excise tax only upon manufacturers of munitions who have dealt and are dealing with warring European nations, instead of on various manufactured products which are classed as munitions. Whether the committee would agree to the change had not been determined tonight.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetphenetidin	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .67
97 p.c.	gal.	69	— .72
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—14.75
Grey	oz.	22.50	—28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.55	— .60
White	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅞
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.68	— .80
90 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .76
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.85	— 1.95
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	14.25	—15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb.	.52	— 52½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53	— .53½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb	54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— 55½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks..	lb.	52½	— .53
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.54	— .56
Monobromated	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Powdered	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Caramel	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	— .58
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¾
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, bulk		1.50	— 1.75
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	1.07	— 1.15
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	.15	— .23
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Boxes	lb.	.43	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	.75	— .85
Cuttlefish. Bone. Trieste	lb.	.29	— .30
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .71
Small	lb.	.52	— .53
French	lb.	.29	— .30
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .62
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .86
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s		— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.73	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	— .13½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.36½	— .37
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.32	— .38
Saponification, loose	lb.	.29	— .30
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.26	— .27
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.50	— 2.55
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ichthyol	lb.		—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		— 5.00
Crystals	lb.		— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.95
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.16	— .18
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Anhydrous	lb.	.65	— .75
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .22
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Recryst	lb.	5.05	— 5.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	75.00	—76.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.75	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.28	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate		.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—10.90
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—10.95
Granular	lb.	—	—12.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—12.05
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	—.04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼	—.05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½	—.08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	—.11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—20.00
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.70	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.		.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
I ctophosphate	oz.		— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25¼	—.26¾
Permanganate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second hands	oz.	.65	— .70
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin crystals	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Second hands		—	— —
Safrol	lb.	.30	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Second hands	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.25¼	—.26¾
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.41⅜	—.42½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	— 2.80
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Rice	lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid	bl.	.90	— 1.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03⅞	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Iodide	oz.	.61	— .62
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½	— .14
Oxide	lb.	.43	— .44
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .57
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.56	— .74
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb	2.25	— 3.00
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals	lb		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	3.90	— 4.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.55	— 5.00
Caraway	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	19.75	—20.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.53	— .55
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—30.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .80
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	3.40	— 3.75
Gingergrass	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	— 7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	7.20	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	—21.00
Artificial	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—58.00
Petale	lb.	—	—64.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—17.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Peppermint, tins	lb	1.80	— 1.85
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.		—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.55	— 2.95
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.61	— .65
South American	lb.	.64	— .65
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 5.55
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .90
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .39

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.38	— .39
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.27	— .30
Broken	lb.	22.	— .24
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.27	— .29
Broken	lb.	.23	— .24
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.21	— .23
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .17
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.82	— .85
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
South American	lb.	3.20	—3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47½	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.49	— .53
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07½	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.68	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.61	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.71	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.56	— .60
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .14
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .42
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Mullein	lb.		—
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .49
Saffron, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Valencia	lb.	10.70	—10.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.60	— .61
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .08½
Damiana	lb.	11.	— .12½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08
Digitalis	lb.	.42	— .50
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05¾	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.26	— .37
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07½	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.14	— .16
Horehound	lb.	.18½	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .05⅞
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.35	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.19	— .19½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .55
Grinding	lb.	—	— .42
Greek	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.65	— .70
Siftings	lb.	.46	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.29	— .32
Pods	lb.	.22	— .25
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .08
Water Pepper	lb.	.06½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .77
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.82	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.40	— .47
Whole	lb.	.50	— .55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.20	— .24
Arnica	lb.	.61	— .74
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	— .45
American	lb.	.30	— .35
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo	lb.	.12½	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	— .36
American	lb.	.27	— .35
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Echinacea	lb.	.20	— .22
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.14	— .17
Gelsemium	lb.	.06	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .08
Ginger, African	lb.	.08⅜	— .08⅞
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.20	— .20½
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.20	— 7.35
Cultivated	lb.	4.30	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.60
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.38	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Black	lb.	.15	— .17
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11¼	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	— .16
Kava Kara	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.28	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .55
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.20	— .24
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15½	— .17
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Finger	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhubard, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Senega, Northern	lb.	.42	— .43
Southern	lb.	.60	— .61
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.16	— .19
Stripped	lb.	.18	— .20
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.18	— .19
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.		—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .73
English	lb.	—	— —
German		—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.38	— .43
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .17
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06½	— .08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13	— .14
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish	lb.	13½	— .13¾
Star	lb.	.23	— .23¾
Annatto	lb.	.17	— .20
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.17¾	— .17½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.18	— .18½
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05	— .05⅛
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06⅛	— .06¼
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .20
Dill	lb.	.11	— .11½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.65	— .70
Italian	lb.	.15	— .16
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole,	per bbl.	8.75	— 9.00
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .29
Millet, natural	lb.	.02⅞	— .03
Hulled	lb.	06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Dutch	lb.	.14½	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.14½	— .15
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27¼	— .27½
Turkish	lb.	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¾	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		—
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05½	— .06
Small	lb.	.05	— .05½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.99	— 1.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.09
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .36
Seconds	bl.	.27	— .29
Sorts, amber	lb.	.15	— .15½
White	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .29
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .38
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .85
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .27
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.30	— .32
Mastic	lb.	.42	— .46
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Sorts	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.24	— .24½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts	lb.	.17½	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.25	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Seconds	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21½	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	34.	— .37
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .30
Bleached	lb.	—	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .12
Foreign	lb.		—

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.			—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.		—
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.		4.10	— 5.00
Lump	00 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.		—
Alum, chrome	lb.	.38	— .45
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	28.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb	.04½	— .07
Calcium, Acetate, crude.	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.			
lb.		.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.		—
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd	lb.		— .07¾
Red, American	lb.		— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb.		— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .06¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .07¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09⅝
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.46	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—325.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	.80	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.25	— .26
Soda, Ash, 58 p.c., in bags.	lb.	.02¼	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .28
Bisulphate	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.80
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.70	— .80
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01½	— .02
66 deg, carboys.	per 100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— .25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.30	— .37
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Alizarine	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.40	— .45
Salts	lb.	.55	— .65
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— 35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.68	— .73
Cudbear, French	lb.		—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .50
English	lb.		—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.09	— .10
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .13
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	20.00	—25.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Guatemala	lb.	2.42	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¼	— .03
True	lb.	.04¼	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	—40.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	52.00	—56.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	— .55
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumac	ton	63.00	—68.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— .12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.		—
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal
Fustic	lb.	.05 — .06
Hypernic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.04½ — .06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09	— .11
Fustic	lb.	.25	— .30
Gall	lb.	.22	— .26
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.60	— .65
Extract, Contract	lb.	.32	— .35
Spot	lb.	.35	— .40
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.55	— .60
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.30	— .35
Spot	lb.	.32	— .40
Mangrove	lb.	.10	— .12
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Palmetto	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .09
Unclarified	lb.	.07½	— .08
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.	.12	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.17	— .20
Sumac	lb.	.07½	— .09

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.58	— .59
Domestic, prime	gal.	.57	— .58
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	85.00	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06½	— .07
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09½	— .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	— 1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.90	— .91
No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 2	gal.	.80	— .81
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— .47
Brown, strained	gal.	.54	— .55
Light, strained	gal.	.56	— .57
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.58	— .59
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.60	— .61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .92
Dark	gal.	.83	— .85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11½	— .13
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Saponified	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.11	— .12
Double pressed	lb.	.12	— .13
Triple pressed	lb.	.13	— .13½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.87	— .88
Prime	gal.	.85	— .86
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.90	— .95
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cochin	lb.	.13½	— .14
Copra	lb.	.13	— .13½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	9.16	— 9.20
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	9.20	— 9.50
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Summer, white	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Croton	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .71
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .72
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .73
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .74
Mace, expressed	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mustard	gal.		—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.87	— .89
Foots	lb.	.09	— .09½
U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Commercial	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prime, red	lb.	.09½	— .10
Palm Kernel	lb.	.13	— .13½
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.69	— .72
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy	gal.	1.44	— 1.50
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	—	— —
Refined	gal.	—	— —
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.45	— .45½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.40	— .43
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.35	— .40
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbls.	6.15	— 6.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .36
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .35
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .36
Fine orange	lb.	.32	— .33
Second orange	lb.	.30	— .31
T. N.	lb.	.29	— .30
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.27	— .28
Button Lac	lb.	.36	— .39
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— .29
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	— .36

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.42	— .43
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.24	— .25
Mombassa	lb.	29	— .30
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26½	— .27
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.35	— .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15	— .16
African	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.07½	— .07⅝
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	— .60
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	— .58
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19	— .20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .17
Hungarian	lb.	—	— .29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
White	lb.	.20¾	— .21
Pimento	lb.	.04⅜	— .05¼

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton	—	— —
Mills, New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—29.00
Montgomery		—	— —
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	—	—33.00
Meal		—	—33.50

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.15
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.50
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17	— .22½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.30	— .40
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.		—	— —
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.71

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
Bahia	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Cuban	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.14½	— .15
Hayti	lb.	.12	— .12½
Maracaibo	lb.	.18	— .19

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.20	7.45
XXXX	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.50
Confectioners' A	7.25	7.25	7.25	—	7.25
Fine gran.	7.35	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.22	— .26
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .50
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.25	— 2.40
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.70	— .80
From Toluol	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Boracic, cryst	lb.	.13½	— .18
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.58	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .77
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .69
Less than keg	lb.	.72	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb, bot.	lb.		— 1.50
	oz.	—	— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.15	— .20
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.		— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. C.O.(	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .08½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.09	— .09½
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
1 oz. v.	oz.	.34	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%).	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb	.08	— .09
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst	lb.	.73	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .84
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.		— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .90
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1-oz.	ea.		— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		Nominal
4-oz.	oz.		Nominal
2-oz.	ea.		— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.		— .75
Airol	oz.		— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.61	— .70
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	2.25	— 3.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled.	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.30	— .36
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.65	— .75
Alum, Ammonia, bbls	lb.	.05½	— .10
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.		— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amm nia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .20
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.		— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4.	oz.		— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	95	— 1.00
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.80	— .95
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.		— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.		— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.		— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 2.10
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.		— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	ea.	1.00	— 1.20
Cryst., 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Tablets, per 100			— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.40	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.20	— 2.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Tolu	lb.	.53	— .58
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.		— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.	—	— .70
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .37
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— 10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.90
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.90	— 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		
German	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.		—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.		— .43
Bromide	oz.		— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .43
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.95	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.95	— 4.50
Subgallate	lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.46	— .50
Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .50
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.45	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 5.20
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	— 2.15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 2.60
Caffeine, pure	lb.	17.00	—18.00
	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Citrated	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobrom. gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and spit	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.10	— .17
Fused	lb.	.60	— .65
Granulated	lb.	.15	— .22
Citrate	lb.	—	— 1.95
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.10
Salicyate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.57	— .67
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.58	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Japanese	lb.	.57	— .62
Monobromated	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .55
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— —
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.28	— .32
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	oz.	.75	— .80
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box.	.50	— .60
Pink	box.	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate, scales	lb	.95	— 1.40
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.38	— .42
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.75	— 1.57
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.35	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	lb.	.25	— .35
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.40
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— 5.60
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
	lb.	.95	— 1.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.32	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.75	— .80
Para	lb.	.72	— .78
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .75
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.		— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Barrels	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.75	— .80
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.42	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.35	— .40
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.		— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	— .26
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.		— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.70	— .80
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Diuretin	oz.		— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.		— — .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .25
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.75
Eosine	oz.		— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .75
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.		— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .52
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .45
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.		— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.		— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.		—
Europhen	oz.		— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.		— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.		—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.07	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.		— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .30
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, en strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.		
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— .4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	.41	— .42
and bbls. added	lb.	.43	— .45
in cans	lb.	.50	— .55
Less	lb.		Nominal
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— .80
1-oz.	oz.	6.50	— 7.50
Goa Powder	lb.		— 5.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— —12.25
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.		
Gold and Sodium Chloride, **U. S. P., 15 gr. v.**	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50	— 5.80
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	2.25	— 2.35
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		—1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.		— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hellebore Root, white powd.	lb.	.21	— .30
Helmitol	oz.		— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.		— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.		— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.		— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.24	— .28
Hydracetin	oz.		— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.		— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.		— 2.15
Hyrgolum(Colloidal Mercury)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.		—
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Madras	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.		— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.		—
25 p.c.	oz.		—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.		— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	4.50	— 4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.25	— .30
Chloride, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	— .20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	—	— .18
Red, Saccharated		—	— .45
Peptronized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M).	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp, Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jabor..ndi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large.	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		— .70
Anhydrous	lb.		— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .10
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.		— .25
Bromide	lb.	8.50	— 8.80
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.		— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	3.35	— 3.45
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .45
Calcined	lb.	.65	— .75
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.22	— .26
2 oz.	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.03½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Small	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.65	— .75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Mercury	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .30
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.36	— .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	—	— 2.75
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.65	— .79
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.		— .4
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Methylene Blue	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Metol (developer), 16-oz.			—
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet, ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
½ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.11	— .16
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Resubl.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.		— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.		— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Extra large	80 to lb.	.42	— .46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.65	— .75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.68	— 1.20
Cloves	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Ceylon	lb.	.24	— .32
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 5.90
Bbls.	ea.	150.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	78.00	—85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.75	— 8.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.72	— .84
Raw	gal.	.71	— .83
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.40	— .45
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.		— 1.25
Light	gal.		—
Patchouli	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Russian	gal.		— 3.00
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.55	— 2.00
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.30	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.89	— .90
Savin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.		— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ⅓ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	10.90	—11.00
Granulated	lb.	12.05	—12.25
U.S.P., Powdered	lb.	12.05	—12.25
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.		—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.75
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.00	— 1.10
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.20	— 1.35
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.34	— .40
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50	— .53
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .61
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.30	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.29½	— .34
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Prussiate, red	lb.	4.00	— 5.25
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.30	— .35
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.		— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.	6.00	—10.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.47	— 1.62
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.47
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.42
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.33
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.33
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.51
Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .88
Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Citrate	oz.	—	—1.30
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.72
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.43
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.20
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.27
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.70	— .80
5-oz. vials	oz.	.75	— .85
1-oz. vials	oz.	.85	— .92
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs		4.75	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.60	— .65
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.36	— .42
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.32	— .37

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	19.00	—23.50
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .65
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .90
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.53	— .66
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.46	— .48
Fused Cones	oz.	.49	— .51
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	6.30	— 6.80
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrade	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— 1.05
Cacodylate	oz.	4.00	— 4.40
Carbon. (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.60	— .85
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	.40	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	— .42
Spartein Sulph	oz.	—	— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	g.al.	.50	— .62
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.24	— .28
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	— .65
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.45	— .55
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ¼-oz. v.	oz.		— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.		— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.		— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .25
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.95
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.22	— .28
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—13.20
Thyroids	lb.	—	—12.00
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.42	— .46
Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.25
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube 100s	—	— .45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.28	— .32
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.22	— .25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.		—
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 31 to August 7, 1916, inclusive.

ACID, ACETIC—324 lbs., $88, Hayti; 637 lbs., $117, Venezuela; 26,339 lbs., $6,519, France; 23,622 lbs., $4,425, England; 144 lbs., $36, San Domingo; 412 lbs., $98, British India; 7,472 lbs., $2,280, Dutch East Indies; 112,072 lbs., $25,000, France; 2,515 lbs., $528, Greece; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 90 lbs. $14 Dutch Guiana; 28,050 lbs., $6,628, England; 136 lbs., $34, Costa Rica; 90 lbs., $12, Nicaragua; 242 lbs., $124, Chile.

ACID, BENZOIC—22 lbs., $135, Chile.

ACID, BORIC—2,352 lbs., $306, Canada; 24 lbs., $4 Hayti; 252 lbs., $34, Venezuela; 50 lbs., $9, Colombia; 905 lbs., $131, Philippine Islands; 4,141 lbs., $621, Sweden; 441 lbs., $62, Chile; 262 lbs., $38, Peru.

ACID, CARBOLIC—40 lbs., $40, Colombia; 5,000 lbs., $2,450, Dutch East Indies; 2 lbs., $2, Cuba; 25 lbs., $22, Venezuela.

ACID, CITRIC—57 lbs., $55, Hayti; 124 lbs., $75, Venezuela; 24 lbs., $17, San Domingo; 59 lbs., $38, Nicaragua; 55 lbs., $36, Chile.

ACID, LACTIC—125 lbs., $71, Cuba; 43 lbs., $25, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $125, England.

ACID, MURIATIC—17,348 lbs., $469, Cuba; 120 lbs., $10, Panama.

ACID, PICRIC—272,201 lbs., $266,667, Russia in Europe; 11 lbs., $26, Philippine Islands.

ACID, OXALIC—357 lbs., $203, Cuba; 154 lbs., $107, Chile.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—5,500 lbs., $1,146, Canada; 420 lbs., $147, Uruguay.

ACID, SALICYLIC—40 lbs., $80, Venezuela; 500 lbs., $1,700, England; 2 lbs., $6, San Domingo; 50 lbs., $225, Mexico; 756 lbs., $5,320, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SULPHURIC—2,474 lbs., $144, British West Indies; 2,383 lbs., $118, Dutch West Indies; 188 lbs., $14, Hayti; 27,004 lbs., $1,037, British Guiana; 373 lbs., $17, Venezuela; 452 lbs., $23, Jamaica; 200 lbs., $13, Dutch Guiana; 11,625 lbs., $423, Trinidad; 535 lbs., $40, Brazil; 67,368 lbs., $3,543, Chile; 545 lbs., $37, Venezuela; 391 lbs., $22, Nicaragua; 1,900 lbs., $74, French West Indies; 81,513 lbs., $1,871, Cuba.

ACID, TARTARIC—105 lbs., $200, Panama; 235 lbs., $181, Hayti; 344 lbs., $233, Venezuela; 6,189 lbs., $4,584, Netherlands; 25 lbs., $19, Jamaica; 30 lbs., $22, Colombia; 225 lbs., $175, Guatamala; 8,828 lbs., $6,642, Dutch East Indies; 110 lbs., $75, Nicaragua; 66 lbs., $55, Brazil; 1,399 lbs., $919, Chile; 200 lbs, $132, Costa Rica.

ALCOHOL—474 gls., $356, Bermuda; 16 gls., $11, British West Indies; 862,739 gls., $388,738, France; 902 gls., $475, Bermuda; 100 gls., $88, Guatemala; 12 gls., $10, St. Pierre; 247,404 gls., $112,927, France; 40 gls., $44, Philippine Islands; 553,260 gls., $160,995, France; 97 gls., $97, Bermuda; 180 gls., $125, Chile.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—90 gls., $31, Philippine Islands.

ALUMINIUM SULPHATE—$2,334, Chile.

AMMONIUM ANHYDROUS—$1,461, France; $2,227, Argentina; $29, Guatemala; $1,219, Panama; $213, Chile; $226, Russia in Europe.

AMMONIUM AQUA—$3, Honduras; $5, San Domingo; $28, Colombia.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$7,397, France.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$713, England.

ARSENIC—$1,298, Brazil• $43, Dutch East Indies.

BALSAMS—$420, France.

BARK EXTRACTS—$312, England.

BEES' WAX—500 lbs., $180, Port Africa; 200 lbs., $69.

BORAX—$130, Canada; $3, Hayti; $2, Jamaica; $151, Cuba; $52, San Domingo; $250, Dutch East Indies; $2,570, Sweden; $400, Philippine Islands; $1,941, Sweden; $716, Chile; $24, Venezuela; $17, Panama.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—1,000 lbs., $33, Hayti; 124,536 lbs., $3,300, Chile; 27,800 lbs., $1,210, Venezuela; 5,000 lbs., $150, Guatemala; 2,500 lbs., $75, Honduras; 40 lbs., $1, Jamaica; 13,000 lbs., $426, San Domingo; 400,680 lbs., $30,705, Argentina; 16,164 lbs., $493, Brazil; 11,000 lbs., $390, Straits Settlements; 680 lbs., $31, Panama; 1,070 lbs., $30, British West Indies; 1,000 lbs., $32, British Guiana; 22,046 lbs., $660, Venezuela; 1,171,023 lbs., $29,873, Chile; 16,100 lbs., $698, Nicaragua; 5,000 lbs., $215, Salvador; 536 lbs., $20, Jamaica; 9,900 lbs., $264, Brazil; 254 $16, Dutch Guiana; 1,200 lbs., $46, Costa Rica; 10,000 lbs., $300, Panama.

CARBON BISULPHATE—$65, British West Indies.

CASTOR BEANS—40 bushels, $200, Russia in Europe.

CASTOR OIL—20 gls., $36, Colombia; 50 gls., $81, Honduras; 5 gls., $10, Panama; 75 gls., $148, Dutch Guiana; 500 gls., $640, Chile; 11 gls., $14, Peru.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$2,962, England.

CHLOROFORM—$33, Cuba; $319, China; $312, Philippine Islands; $16, Dutch West Indies; $15, Brazil; $44, Chile; $14, Venezuela; $294, Cuba.

COCOA BUTTER—$10,100, Russia in Europe; $11, Panama; $22, Newfoundland; $25, Guatemala; $5,350, England; $25, Panama; $49, Brazil; $2,515, Chile.

COCOANUT OIL—$238, Brazil; $2,990, Sweden; $1,819 Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—13,415 lbs., $1,711, Brazil; 3,250 lbs., $585, Dutch East Indies.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$9, Barbados; $32, British Guiana; $101, Venezuela; $62, Colombia; $40, Nicaragua; $23, Jamaica; $19, Chile; $49, Venezuela.

DEXTRINE—8,400 lbs., $319, Portugal.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$250, Portugal; $100, Colombia; $148, Canada; $681, Colombia; $300, France; $3,050, Russia in Europe; $2,730, Scotland; $661, Colombia; $30, British Guiana; $2,435, Chile; $14,695, Russia in Europe; $8, Panama.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$12,700, France; $1,250, Spain; $361, Netherlands; $340, England; $3,352, Brazil; $2,224, Uruguay; $1,800, Portugal; $135, England; $10,950, Dutch East Indies; $3,003, Chile; $200, Russia in Europe; $887, Sweden; $20,165, Japan.

EPSOM SALTS—218 lbs., $8, Panama; 152 lbs., $7, Newfoundland; 104 lbs., $6, Hayti; 1,850 lbs., $90, Venezuela; 25 lbs., $1, Bermuda; 100 lbs., $7, Colombia.

ETHER—$2, Hayti; $39, Philippine Islands; $12, Brazil; $27, Chile; $12, Brazil; $27, Chile; 112 lbs., $5, British West Indies; 100 lbs., $5, Ecuador.

ETHER SULPHURIC—$7, Colombia; $27, Chile; $93, England; $31, Brazil; $128, Cuba; $27 British South Africa.

FERRO VANADIUM—35,511 lbs., $26,000, Italy; 6,856 lbs., $8,260, France.

FORMALDEHYDE—35,000 lbs., $5,100, England; 20 lbs., $6, Jamaica; 73,134 lbs., $10,449, England; 4,844 lbs., $679, Chile; 33,700 lbs., $4,581, France; 21,807 lbs., $3,003, England.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$12, Azores; $16,-128, England; $34, Costa Rica; $27, Panama; $32, British West Indies; $13, Cuba; $298, Bermuda; $16, British West Indies; $473, Cuba; $139, British India; $39, Bermuda; $572, Cuba; $132, Brazil; $180, British India; $102, England; $221, Bermuda; $272, Guatemala; $6, Trinidad; $516, England; $37, Panama; $10, Mexico; $246, Jamaica; $18, Dutch West Indies; $1,600, Chile.

GAMBIER—4,000 lbs., $1,000, Sweden.

GINSENG ROOT—$368, Brazil.

GLUCOSE—7,332 lbs., $164, Brazil; 33,288 lbs., $804, Newfoundland; 80,355 lbs., $1,920, Norway; 138,304 lbs., $3,088, Switzerland; 721,000 lbs., $16,680, England; 121,083 lbs., $2,880, England; 4,400 lbs., $177, Panama; 12,342 lbs., $318, Chile; 179,664 lbs., $4,176, France; 43,664 lbs., $976, Switzerland; 197,440 lbs., $4,800, England; 848,616 lbs., $19,690, Scotland; 4,000 lbs., $122, Panama.

GLYCERIN—715 lbs., $255, Cuba; 100 lbs., $56, San Domingo; 2,240 lbs., $1,050, England; 25,480 lbs., $14,616, England; 50 lbs., $27, Panama; $2,450 lbs., $1,399, Chile.

HEXAMETHELENETETRAMINE—$21, Peru; $1,019, England; $38, British South Africa.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$18, Panama; $3, Newfoundland; $834, Cuba; $5, Hayti; $430, Chile; $51, Newfoundland; $18, Jamaica; $14, Cuba; $35, San Domingo; $25, Guatemala; $34, Panama; $16, Colombia; $157, Cuba; $76, Brazil; $42, Chile; $13, Peru; $7, British West Indies; $2,079, Cuba; $51, British South Africa.

IODINE—$50, Colombia.

JALAP—$5, Brazil.

LEAD ACETATE—$308, Australia; $4,449, England; $72, Salvador.

LEAD ARSENATE—$471, British South Africa.

LEAD, SUGAR—$3,696, Russia in Europe.

LIME ACETATE—360,752 lbs., $14,406, France; $226,878, Netherlands.

LIME CHLORATE—$6, Peru.

LIME CHLORIDE—$119, Costa Rica.

OPIUM—$15, Panama; $53, Hayti; $287, Colombia; $176, Chile; $69, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—1,200 lbs., $2,500, Sweden; 24 lbs., $63, British South Africa; 500 lbs., $925, France; 236 lbs., $614, Netherlands; 283 lbs., $709, China.

PERFUMERY—$117, Norway; $109, Bermuda; $99, British West Indies; $587, Cuba; $441, Colombia; $545, China; $98, British India; $1,270, Straits Settlements; $5,839, Hongkong; $165, Siam; $1,293 Philippine Islands; $5, British East Africa; $54, England; $140, Bermuda; $18, Honduras; $26, Newfoundland; $373, Jamaica; $132, Cuba; $41, San Domingo; $145, Argentina; $1,476, Brazil; $779, British India; $960, Dutch East Indies; $166, Brazil; $102, Colombia; $74, British Guiana; $77, Dutch Guiana; $240, Peru; $68, Venezuela; $3,545, Dutch East Indies; $268, Japan; $1,786, Philippine Islands; $412, England; $43, Honduras; $97, Nicaragua; $806, Panama; $14, Salvador; $83, Mexico; $60, Jamaica; $45, Trinidad; $60, Cuba; $38, Dutch West Indies; $952, Brazil; $1,425, Chile; $40, Ecuador; $366, British Guiana; $113, Peru; $117, Venezuela; $2,283, Australia; $400, England; $47, Bermuda; $533, British Guiana; $29, Guatemala; $111, Honduras; $48, Panama; $122, Salvador; $342, Jamaica; $48, Trinidad; $231, British West Indies; $7, Cuba; $166.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$503, France; $15,651, England; $29, Panama; $34, Jamaica; $415, Brazil; $13, Peru; $139, Portugal; $690, Panama; $12, Ecuador; $269, Peru; $26, Japan; $526, British South Africa; $40, Port Africa; $14, Hayti; $14, Chile; $25, Colombia; $218, Peru; $5,452, France; $25, Honduras; $79, Jamaica; $122, Brazil; $130, British India; $50, Norway; $1016, England; $21, Bermuda; $81, Trinidad; $57, British Guiana; $17, Venezuela.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—4 lbs., $4, French West Indies.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—8,960 lbs., $4,-526, Portugal; 2,200 lbs., $914, Brazil; 5 lbs., $3, Panama; 47,083 lbs., $23,246, Chile; 794 lbs., $437, Portgual.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—110 lbs., $74.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—12,500 lbs., $5,500, Portugal; 60 lbs., $45, San Domingo; 2,240 lbs., $1,220, Argentina; 8,960 lbs., $4,390, Brazil; 2,240 lbs., $1,153, Uruguay; 112 lbs., $60, British India; 3,374 lbs., $4,368, Brazil; 112 lbs., $68, Philippine Islands; 14,560 lbs., $7,896, Chile.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—2,123 lbs., $2,647, Brazil; 373 lbs., $560, Brazil.

POTASSIUM SALTS—200,000 lbs., $25,000, Cuba.

QUICKSILVER—375 lbs., $400, Venezuela.

QUININE—$60, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$1,278, France; $7, British West Indies; $1,375, France; $3,872, England; $4, Newfoundland; $20, Cuba;

Exportations—*Cont'd*

$284, Brazil; $184, Dutch East Indies; $3, Guatemala; $2, Trinidad; $98, Colombia; $6,039, England; $7, Panama; $18, Trinidad; $21, Dutch West Indies; $1,245, Portugal; $17, England; $15, Peru.

SALOL—440 lbs., $2,646, Norway; 2,251 lbs., $15,000, Russia in Europe; 5 lbs., $26, Port Africa.

SALTPETRE—10 lbs., $4, Newfoundland; 23,749 lbs., $5,955, Brazil.

SODA ASH—52,200 lbs., Ecuador; 651 lbs., $23, Venezuela; 332,100 lbs., $9,133, Italy; 112,744 lbs., $3,506, Netherlands; 11,461 lbs., $415, Brazil; 305 lbs., $12, British India; 3,490 lbs., $130, Dutch East Indies; 483,840 lbs., $16,984, Norway; 58,958 lbs., $3,000, Italy; 448,157 lbs., $12,738, Sweden; 15,000 lbs., $450, Cuba; 276,613 lbs., $8,393, Chile; 1,087,212 lbs., $37,981, Sweden; 6,448 lbs., $194, Peru.

SODA, CAUSTIC—112,050 lbs., $5,100, Italy; 55,270 lbs., $3,543, Netherlands; 47,250 lbs., $2,788, Cuba; 263,095 lbs., Argentina; 217,605 lbs., $13,186, Brazil; 26,502 lbs., $1,599, Colombia; 648 lbs., $38, British India; 252,269 lbs., $18,335, Dutch East Indies; 560,250 lbs., $12,578, France; 2,800 lbs., $126, Honduras; 680 lbs., $32, Panama; 8,800 lbs., $462, Trinidad; 2,220 lbs., $126, Colombia; 417,308 lbs., $22,959, Dutch East Indies; 33,750 lbs., $2,000, Italy; 20,125 lbs., $1,308, Sweden; 1,320 lbs., $59, Honduras; 6,840 lbs., $162, Mexico; 100 lbs., $8, Dutch West Indies; 224 lbs., $17, Bolivia; 22,034 lbs., $1,203, Brazil; 46,760 lbs., $1,761, Chile; 3,000 lbs., $188, Panama; 46,395 lbs., $790, Cuba; 1,440 lbs., $112, British South Africa.

SODA SAL—625 lbs., $8, Panama; 650 lbs., $8, Danish West Indies; 375 lbs., $5, Hayti; 2,085 lbs., $30, Bermuda; 125 lbs., $2, Jamaica; 2,250 lbs., $26, Cuba; 3,750 lbs., $45, Bermuda; 3,375 lbs., $41, Trinidad; 1,875 lbs., $21, British Guiana; 11,289 lbs., $139, Panama; 250 lbs., $4, Jamaica; 2,500 lbs., $32, Panama.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,912 lbs., $78, Hayti; 112 lbs., $3, Venezuela; 5,610 lbs., $112, Jamaica; 197 lbs., $9, Brazil; 334 lbs., $8, Colombia; 112 lbs., $2, Bermuda; 1,220 lbs., $25, Jamaica; 1,950 lbs., $85, Trinidad; 1,456 lbs., $35, British West Indies; 624 lbs., $14, Venezuela; 440 lbs., $44, Philippine Islands; 6,345 lbs., $118, Jamaica; 2,970 lbs., $81, Brazil; 220 lbs., $25, Chile; 1,000 lbs., $22, Venezuela; 72 lbs., $4, Costa Rica; 5,600 lbs., $111, Nicaragua; 532 lbs., $17, British West Indies; 7,950 lbs., $138, Ecuador.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—9,950 lbs., $2,851, Portugal; 7,141 lbs., $2,357, England; 25,392 lbs., $2,225, France; 2,363 lbs., $545, Portugal.

SODIUM CYANIDE—8,000 lbs., $1,960, Costa Rica.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—2200 lbs., $336, Brazil; 8,580 lbs., $257, Dutch East Indies; 6,000 lbs., $1,461, Chile; 23,880 lbs., $509, Sweden.

SODIUM NITRATE—6,384 lbs., $1,204, Jamaica.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—110 lbs., $13, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—200 lbs., $700, Australia; 110 lbs., $248, Norway; 5,517 lbs., $13,860, Russia in Europe; 400 lbs., $1,075, England; 3,608 lbs., $8,000, Russia in Europe; 56 lbs., $139, British South Africa.

SODIUM SILICATE—44,328 lbs., $2,442, Cuba; 1,863 lbs., $128, Honduras; 1,824 lbs., $28, Panama; 1,411 lbs., $42, Honduras; 16,886 lbs., $211, Mexico; 50 lbs., $3, French West Indies.

SODIUM SALTS—$782, Cuba; $36, Hayti; $20, Venezuela; $14,875, France; $32, Honduras; $11, Jamaica; $11, Colombia; $254, Dutch East Indies; $30, Trinidad; $40, Colombia; $12, Dutch Guiana; $48, British India; $95, Nicaragua; $256, Brazil; $327 Ecuador; $7,920, Portugal; $720, Russia in Europe; $24, Danish West Indies.

SODIUM SULPHATE—500 lbs., $8, Australia; 1,385 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 2,415 lbs., $341, France.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—41,860 lbs., $1,780, Brazil; 344 lbs., $10, Guatemala; 2,137 lbs., $422, Brazil; 17,520 lbs., $8,014, Dutch East Indies; 226,980 lbs., $38,754, Russia in Europe.

SODIUM SULPHITE—288 lbs., $21, Brazil; 267,467 lbs., $31,600, Russia in Europe.

SPONGES—9 lbs., $9, Panama; 15 lbs., $13, Philippine Islands; 853 lbs., $1,004, Argentina; 20 lbs., $20, Panama.

SULPHUR—2 tons, $83, Cuba; 19 tons, $904, Trinidad; 100 tons, $4,356, Chile.

TRINITROTOLUOL—1,284,838 lbs., $1,270,907, Russia in Europe.

ZINC OXIDE—2,500 lbs., $200, Panama; 2,697 lbs., $332, Venezuela; 1,500 lbs., $280 Argentina; 10 lbs., $1, Italy; 224,000 lbs., $20,552, England; 1,900 lbs., $183, San Domingo; 1,707 lbs., $207, Chile.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 31 to August 7, 1916, inclusive.

ACID—
5 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Marseilles.
50 cs. cresylic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.

ALBUMEN—
5 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux.
210 cs., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.

AGAR-AGAR—
11 cs., Ayers, Bridges & Co., Kobe.
15 cs., Ayers, Bridges & Co., Kobe.

AMMONIUM—
10 csks. muriate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
20 cscs. carbonate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
85 bbls. 46 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.
175 bgs., Peters, White & Co., London.
14 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.

BARK—
26 bs., medicinal, H. W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

BALSAM—
58 cs. copaiba, Brown Bros. & Co., Manoas.

BEANS—
239 bgs. cocoa, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., London.

BISMUTH—
7 cs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
255 cs., 125 cs., Stand. Bank of S. A., London.

CASEIN—
70 pgs., Warehouse Merchandise Co., Bombay.
80 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.
3 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London.
2,000 bags, Nat'l. Park Bank. Buenos Ayres.
100 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
84 bags, C. T. Howe, London.
146 bgs., Stand. Bank of S. A., London.
360 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
5 cs., Eastman Kodak Co.., Marseilles.
8 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., London.
10 cs., Park & White Co., Manoas.

CREAM OF TARTAR—
151 bgs., Cream of Tartar Co.., South Pacific.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
10 straps, Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
56 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
192 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Puerto Cabello.
386 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Curacao.
1,993 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
1 pge. dye, Chas. S. Meyer, Bombay.
110 bgs. cochineal, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
39 bgs. cochineal, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, South Pacific.
26 pgs. indigo, Cone Export Comm. Co., London.
15 csks. orchil liquor, Read Holliday & Sons, London.
10 csks. orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool.
12 cs. indigo, American Dyewood Co., London.
10 chests indigo, Geigy-te-Meer & Co., London.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export Co., London.

EMULSION—
14 cs. Scott's, Scott & Bowne, Puerto Colombia.

ESSENCE—
97 cs., George Luеders & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs., Nat'l. City Bank, Marseilles.
25 cs.., 76 cs., A Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
10 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
1 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.
12 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
6 cs., almond, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
2 cs., George Luеders & Co., London.
3 cs., coriander, Fritzsche Bros., London.

FRUIT SALTS—
12 pgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

GALL NUTS—
200 cs., Winter Son & Co., Hankow.

GLYCERIN—
100 pgs., Frost & Condell, Kobe.
96 drs., G. Amsinck & Co. Buenos Ayres.
13 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.

GUMS—
24 cs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Bombay.
35 cs. olibanum, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.
157 cs. olibanum, Int'l. B'k'g. Co., Bombay.
35 bgs., arabic, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.
9 cs., aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
25 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Puerto Cabello.
50 cs., aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
4 cs. gamboge, C. H. Dumarest, London.
8 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, London.

HERBS—
4 pgs., T. Bruni & Sons, Naples.

IRON OXIDE—
27 csks., Hanson & Van Winkel Co., Hull.

ISINGLASS—
175 cs., Stanley, Jordon & Co., Kobe.
20 bs., Thomsen & Co., Yokohama.

JUICES—
640 cs., lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.

KOLA NUTS—
10 bgs., New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.

LEAVES—
85 bs., medicinal, J. Torres, Barcelona.
57 bgs. coca, Schaefer Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.
30 bs. senna, Centaur & Co., London.
219 bs. medicinal, A. Joenssen, Barcelona.

LEES—
868 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.

LICORICE—
89 bdls. root, C. Falletta, Palermo.
815 pgs. root, Brown Bros., & Co., Alicante.
34 pgs. root, W. Benkert, Alicante.
1,865 pgs. root, Aquimbea & Ramee, Alicante.
4,921 pgs. root, Weaver & Sterry, Alicante.

LOGWOOD—
823 tons, Lascelles de Mercado Co., Kingston.
452½ tons logwood. 200½ tons roots, Oakes Mfg. Co., Kingston.
912 tons logwood Brown Bros. & Co., Kington.
1 bg. chips, Myers Dye & Chem. Co., Kingston.
1 lot, H. Becker & Co., Aux Cayes.
1,362 tons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Gonaives.
400 tons, H. Marquardt & Co., Belize.

LIME—
108 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
86 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina.
88 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Sons, Messina.

Importations—*Cont'd*

LYCOPODIUM—
5 cs., Arthur A. Stallman & Co., London.

MANGANESE—
21 csks. sulphate, J. S. Lamson & Co., Liverpool.
6 cs., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Glasgow.

MANGROVE BARK—
610 bgs., Carribean Com'l Co., Kingston.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2 cs. medicine, Sydney Ross & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
8 cs. medicine, Alps Drug Co., Genoa.
5 cs. drugs, J. N. Valencia, Havana.
3 cs. drugs, M. M. Castillo & Co., Havana.
2 cs. drugs, H. R. M. Capestay, Havana.
1 cs. drugs, C. F. Moya, Havana.
1 cs. drugs, E. Zafia, Havana.
6 cs. drugs, A. F. Santamarina, Havana.
2 cs. drugs, V. A. C. Garcia, Havana.
3 cs. drugs, J. P. Glas, Havana.
2 cs. drugs, F. H. Molasco, Havana.
5 cs. drugs, W. Medrano, Havana.
2 cs. drugs, Guzman & Co., Havana.
13 cs. drugs, U. S. Espaillat, Havana.
3 cs. drugs, N. Roman, Havana.
7 cs. drugs, J. G. Gasso, Havana.
2 cs. drugs, F. H. Nolasco, Havana.
3 cs. drugs, G. E. Saenz, Havana.
5 cs. drugs, McKesson & Robbins, London.

NAPHTHALENE—
58 csks. flake, J. L. & D. S. Riker Co., London.
37 csks. flake, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
53 csks. flake, H. E. J. Moore, Hull.
25 csks. flake, W. E. Jordon, Hull.

OILS—
284 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
10,000 cs. camphor, Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe.
2,000 cs. camphor, G. Chiris & Co., Kobe.
3,000 bbls. seal oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
100 bbls. codliver, W. S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.
25 bbls. rapeseed, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.
25 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch Co., Hull.
16 bbls. rapeseed, Pa. & Delaware Oil Co., Hull.
200 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
500 cs. camphor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
2 cs. castor, Frost & Condell, Kobe.
2 cs. castor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
40 bbls. castor, South Am. Shipping Co., Buenos Ayres.
88 csks., 14 tons, 292 tons, seal (in bulk), Bowering & Co., St. Johns, N. F.

OPIUM—
61 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.
20 cs., Guilaglio & Co., London.

PERFUMERY—
6 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Liverpool.
12 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
5 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Bordeaux.
144 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cs., E. M. Ward & Co, Bordeaux.
18 cs., G. J. Wallan, Marseilles.
61 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Marseilles.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—
26 cs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.

ROSIN—
80 bbls., Zampstor & Castalupes, Piraeus.

ROOT—
25 bs. medicinal, P. Anderson & Co., Marseilles.
118 bs. medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
17 bs. ipecac, Brown Bros. & Co., Montevideo.
200 bgs. gentian, A. Joenssen, Bilboa.
158 bs. gentian, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
92 bs. gentian, Mancha Y Cia, Marseilles.
250 bs. gentian, A. Joenssen Marseilles.

SALTPETRE—
2,000 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta.

SANDALWOOD—
1 lot, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Puerto Cabello.

SEED—
7,150 bgs. castor, Ralli Bros., Calcutta.
3,734 bgs, 14,953 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay.
130 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, Bombay.
3,074 bgs. castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Bombay.
705 bgs. canary, R. Moellhausen, Malaga.
50 bgs. anise, A. Joensson, Malaga.
48,500 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
1,000 bgs. mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
501 bgs. rape, Brown Bros. & Co., Yokohama.
546 bgs. poppy, Sect'y. of Commerce, Archangel.
2,782 bgs. castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Hull.
983 bgs. castor, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
1,636 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., London.
192 bgs. aniseed, A. Joenssen, Barcelona.

SOAP—
2,225 cs. castile, Lockwood & Brackett, Naples.
1,225 cs. castile, Colgate & Co., Naples.
100 cs. castile, R. H. Macy & Co., Naples.
500 cs. castile, L. R. Battaglia, Naples.
61 bs. 5 cs. castile, Park & Tilford, Barcelona.

SODIUM—
5 cs. yellow prussiate, McKesson & Robbins, Iloilo.

SODIUM PEROXIDE—
5 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Bergen.

SPICES—
10 cs. ginger, John Kissock & Co., Bombay.
1,769 cs. chillies, Frame & Co., Kobe.
164 bs. cloves, Winter Sons & Co., London.
196 bs. cloves, Frame & Co., London.

SPONGES—
29 bs., G. N. Angeliniadis, Havana.
34 bs., J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
17 bs., Mediterranean, Pitt & Scott (transit), London.

STARCH POTATOE—
408 bgs., Frost & Condell, Kobe.
500 bgs., Intl. Banking Co., Kobe.
1,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Kobe.
280 bgs., Ayres, Bridges & Co., Yokohama.
500 bgs., Bank of New York Yokohama.

SULPHONAL—
1 cs., C. L. Huisking & Co., London.

TALC—
500 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.
300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
750 bgs., Colgate & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
24 bbls., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.
88 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
25 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.
161 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
45 bbls., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.
3 bbls., Mediterranean Products Co., Barcelona.

TURMERIC—
334 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bombay.

WAX—
113 bgs. carnauba, C. M. Smith & Co., Buenos Ayres.
4 bgs. carnauba, L. Hagenara & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
18 bgs., carnauba, Winter, Son & Co., Liverpool.
7 bgs., bees, Muller, Schall & Co., South Pacific.
100 cs. vegetable, McKesson & Robbins, Kobe.
100 cs. vegetable, Tsundoa & Co., Kobe.
100 cs. vegetable, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Kobe.
44 cs. vegetable, Innis, Speiden & Co., Kobe.
50 cs. vegetable, Fraser & Co., Kobe.
5 bgs. bees, H. A. R. Grieser & Co., Sanchez.
5 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Sanchez.
3 bgs. bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez.
3 seroons, Gontard & Co., Sanchez.
5 bgs. bees, F. Ricard & Co., Sanchez.
6 bgs. bees, Mecke & Co., Sanchez.
1 cs. bees, S. L. Brinley, Miragoane.
97 bs. bees, A. Klipstein & Co., London.
111 bgs. carnauba, W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Ayres.
139 bgs. carnauba, Winter, Son & Co., Manoas.

ZINC OXIDE—
30 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Phoenix Dye Products Corporation, New Rochelle, N. Y.; capital, $150,000; dyestuffs, chemicals; E. T. Krause, H. J. Camby, R. Schroeder, 220 West 42nd Street.

Gigante and Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; patented, other drugs and medicines; A. Gigante, A. A. A. Zerilli, J. P. Barbieri, 138 West 139th Street.

Ira Simmons Drug Company, Litchfield, Ill.; capital, $7,000; Ira M. Simmons, George F. Wisshack, H. S. Etherington.

International Drug Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $50,000; to carry on business of chemists, druggists, etc.; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, George W. Dillman, all of Wilmington.

A. J. Archibald Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; commission, paper, products, chemicals, merchandise, cotton, commodities; A. J. Archibald, B. B. Goldberg, M. Singer, 697 West End Avenue.

White Tar Company of New Jersey, Inc., Kearny, N. J.; capital, $50,000; to manufacture and deal in alkalies and chemicals; Boyd Walker, Newark, N. J.; Lorenzo S. Landers and Jacob Julius Schenck, New York.

Cie Marcel, a corporation, Newark, N. J.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs; Franklin C. Kendall, Joseph Wohlleb, Thomas H. Brown, Jersey City.

Flore Chemical Works, Inc., Delaware; capital, $475,000; to carry on business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in drugs, chemicals, etc.; C. L. Rimlinger, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Clark Chemical Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; capital, $25,000; chemicals, chemical products; W. M. Laraway, L. M. Fuller, J. A. Clark, 75 North Pearl Street, Albany.

R. D. Burnham Drug and Distributing Company, Portland, Me.; capital, $10,000; Rondello D. Burnham, president and treasurer.

United States Exporters and Importers Corporation, New York; capital, $10,000; commission, selling agents, food products, guns, firearms, explosives, chemicals; M. Delisser, A. I. Raisman, L. Amour, 50 Broad Street.

New Jersey Chemical Works, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; chemicals, medicines, dyestuffs; B. J. Pocker, E. J. and S. Liebovitz, 31 West 89th Street, New York.

Frank L. May and Company, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.; capital, $50,000; to deal in chemicals and drugs; Earnest A. Reinhart, Frank L. May, Olga Larsen, Perth Amboy.

Nichols-Laying Company, San Francisco; capital, $25,000; to deal in chemical compounds and chemically-prepared proprietary articles; H. A. Nichols, H. R. Laying, A. H. Jarman.

CHEMICAL EXPORTS FROM FRANKFORT

The declared values of the exports of drugs and chemicals to the United States invoiced through the consulate general at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1914 and 1915 were as follows:

Chemicals and drugs—	1914.	1915.
Antipyrine	$16,834	$4,811
Benzoic acid	48,321	.....
Bleaching powder	47,141	....
Bronze powder	23,120	.....
Coal tar colors	4,336,801	838,515
Frankfort black	5,295	3,768
Medicinal products	.....	188,791
Naphthol	37,520	.....
Potash	391,742	75,221
Quinine	7,637	1,243
Sodium, cyanide of	1,204,389	318,449

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add **10c if answers are to be forwarded.**

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No. 3 Park Place New York

DRUG STORE EXECUTIVE, highest desirable type, age 33, married, now General Manager and Buyer of a chain of five cut rate stores in a large Eastern city, is about to sever connection in present capacity, and will consider position with progressive firm, where ability and integrity count. Has made a record of achievement in past 9 years with present firm, but limit of endeavor has been reached. Will arrange personal interview. Act at once. Address BOX 929 c/o WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

LAW PASSED MAKING IT UNNECESSARY FOR SHIPPER TO STATE VALUES

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7—Shippers of merchandise by express and of baggage will no longer be compelled to state the true valuation thereof when offering either of the above classes for transportation, the Senate having passed a bill relieving such shippers from the penalty provided in section 10 of the Act to Regulate Commerce to be applied to those seeking a lower rate for transportation by naming a lower value. This measure having been previously passed by the House of Representatives, it now goes to the President for his signature, following which it becomes a part of the law.

This measure amends the so-called Cummins amendment to the act to regulate commerce. The latter was designed to impose upon carriers liability for full actual loss, damage, or injury, to property transported notwithstanding any limitation of liability or recovery or representation or agreement as to value. The language of the Cummins amendment as originally offered was changed before its adoption by the Senate and later the construction put upon it by the Interstate Commerce Commission resulted in some vexatious requirements insisted upon by carriers and in some injustice. For instance, it was held by the commission that under the proviso the carrier could compel the shipper to state the value of the goods tendered for shipment and that if the true value was not stated the shipper would be liable to criminal prosecution.

The effect of the law as it will now read will be to return to the regulations governing the transportation of express and baggage, with respect to values, as they were prior to the adoption of the Cummins amendment and its becoming effective on March 4, 1915.

WAR TRADE OF U. S. WITH RUSSIA

Trade of the United States with Russia shows a larger percentage of gain and greater prospect of permanency than that with any other of the countries at war. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York shows that the exports to Russia in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, are ten times as much as in the fiscal year 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, while those to France and Italy are about four times as much, and to Great Britain three times as much as in 1914. Official figures for the eleven months ending with May, 1916, show exports to all Russia 281 million dollars against 29 millions in the same months of 1914; to France 555 millions against 153 millions; to Italy 245 millions against 69 millions, and to Great Britain 1,353 millions against 558 millions in the corresponding months of 1914. Should the June figures prove approximately equal to those of May the total for the full fiscal year to Russia would be ten times as much as in 1914, to France and Italy about four times as much, and to Great Britain about three times as much.

PROTESTS AGAINST DRAWBACK AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7—Following the announcement contained exclusively in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of the proposed attempt on the part of Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, to secure the suspension of drawback privileges until six months after peace shall have been declared in Europe, telegrams and petitions have been finding their way to the Senate remonstrating against any such proposal. Among these petitions are the following:

"Columbus, Ohio, August 1, 1916.

"Senator Jacob H. Gallinger,
Washington, D. C.

"On behalf of National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and in interest of entire drug manufacturing trade I desire to enter protest against Broussard amendment suspending drawback law during European war. Many drug manufacturing houses depend solely upon drawbacks to retain their export trade and suspension of this provision would be most disastrous. Manufacturers in every export business would be most injuriously affected. May we have your co-operation to defeat amendment.

GEORGE W. LATTIMER,
Chairman, Legislative Comm."

"New York, N. Y., August 1, 1916.

"Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger,
Washington, D. C.

"On behalf of the drug trade we earnestly urge you not to adopt so-called Broussard amendment suspending drawback law. This law has enabled many exporters in our trade to secure foreign business, and its suspension would destroy same and prevent further extension without compensating gain in revenue.

F. E. HOLLIDAY,
Secretary, National Wholesale
Druggists' Association."

MARIETTA, O.—The old "Corner Drug Store" formerly operated by the late H. Fred Curtis has been purchased by the J. W. Dysie Company, which now owns four drug stores in Marietta. The new store will continue in charge of Messrs. Gaitree and Kuehn, who have been running it since the death of Mr. Curtis.

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DRUGGIST CALLS CUT PRICES RUINOUS

Thomas Latham of New York Submits Statement to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Endorsing Stephens-Ashurst Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce contemplates the early issuance of printed hearings on the Stephens-Ashurst price maintenance bill, and when printed there will be contained therein the following interesting statement made by Thomas Latham, a retail druggist at 1309 Third avenue, New York:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am a retail druggist and have been in that business in New York for many years. I have seen much of the development of the cut-rate principle as applied to the drug business and I have, unfortunately, participated to a considerable extent in the cut-price system of business suicide. So general has the cut price in drug stores become that, in New York City at least, many articles advertised at 25 cents are sold regularly in practically all stores at 21 cents and the price is not considered a 'cut price' unless it is as low as 17 or 18 cents.

"I speak purely as a retail druggist who sells many articles at cut prices—at prices below the margin of profit necessary to pay rent, lights, and clerk hire. In other words, I sell many articles at a loss. Naturally I do not sell these articles except when I have to and unless there are frequent calls for these articles, calls so insistent that they must be filled and for which a substitute will not be accepted, I do not buy goods widely sold at cut prices.

"One whole side of my store is given up to articles that I am selling at such a close margin that they yield no profit. I am compelled to make my profit on other goods. That is, I make one side of my store yield a profit above the normal to make up for the loss suffered on the other side. I am robbing Peter to pay Paul, and very often Paul does not get his full pay.

"That is an unsatisfactory way to do business. It is not sound. It does not enable me to render the service to my customers that I would like to render. It provokes countless arguments and explanations. Often these explantations do not explain. I am often asked why I can't meet the cut price of a big store when this cut price is often actually below the wholesale price. If I make this explanation it is not believed and the customer not only thinks I am a robber and a thief but he thinks I am a liar as well.

"Many customers refuse to believe that a cut-rate store will habitually sell goods at a loss. They imagine that the cut-rate store is able in some way to buy cheaper than I can or that the margin of profits on all articles sold in a drug store is so high that a third of the price of the article can be lopped off and a big margin still be left.

"Yet I know that many articles are regularly sold by certain chain drug stores at a loss, at least considerably lower than I can buy them and lower than salesmen will admit to me that the chain stores can buy them. In this way the reputation of the goods is damaged and the reputation of every small retailer also suffers, for he is made to appear to be demanding an exorbitant profit. When he denies that there is any such profit his reputation for truthfulness suffers.

"The public would not suffer, in my opinion, by the maintenance of resale prices. In my own store I know that if I get a profit on standard goods I could and would lessen the profit on medicines and on articles not sold under special brand. I want and must have a profit on my business and pay for the time and thought I devote to it. I prefer, when possible, to sell standard goods, goods that bear the name and guaranty of the maker. But I seldom find that I can sell them at a profit and the better known they are the more certain that the price will be cut so low that there is not a living in handling them.

"The argument is frequently made, gentlemen, that one store because of superior merchandising facilities can sell at a lower price than a less capable merchant. I tell you that, no matter how capable a merchant may be, no matter how superior his system of storekeeping may be, he can't sell goods below cost and make money. Yet the opponents of the uniform price principle try to make it seem that they can.

"We would all do business cheaper and more efficiently if we made a fair profit on everything that we sold. And the fact that the cut-rate store is not able to do merchandising cheaper than his neighbor is found in his resorting to cut rates as bait to hide the hook of high prices that his expensive system of merchandising compels him to demand."

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SUFFERS

Large Foreign Trade Lost, But Manufacturers Have Contributed Liberally in Goods Needed for the War —The Organization of Dye Makers

Commenting upon conditions in the chemical industry in Germany, and also upon the recent organization formed by the principal dyestuff manufacturers of the Empire, Consul General Heaton W. Harris, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, writes as follows:

"The chemical industry contributed liberally to the manufacture of goods required on account of the war, but suffered probably more than any other industry from the decrease in foreign trade. The total product of this industry in Germany is known to amount in value to more than $400,000,000, from one-third to one-half of which is exported. The industry has performed an important part in the manufacture of explosives and other products used in the war, as well as in helping to provide from the country itself products or substitutes for products formerly obtained from other countries.

"Apart from artificial saltpeter there was the need of a substitute for cotton in the making of explosives, of artificial camphor, and of various other articles. One may read of at least partially satisfactory substitutes for rubber, of the utilization of the fiber of nettle as a substitute for cotton, of cellulose in the making of cord and twine for wrapping and other purposes, and of the food value of certain plants not heretofore used for this purpose. Much stress has been placed on the proper preparation and sealing up of goods and pharmaceutical products designed for use at the front.

"Among the important events in the dyestuff industry during 1915 was the uniting of several of the best known concerns under an agreement the purposes of which are said to be to strengthen the industry as a whole and to reduce costs. For about 11 years two separate groups of three concerns each in this industry have had a business understanding among themselves. These groups now combine and are joined by an additional concern. The agreement, it is stated, leaves each concern independent as to its own plant, laboratories, patents, officers, and men. Salaries and other items of expense are to be left to the individual concerns. Profits are to be pooled at the end of the year. In securing raw products and in other matters relating to the cost of production each concern will have the benefit of the information and experience of its associates.

"The purpose of the new arrangement is partly defensive —to better enable it to meet the new conditions that have arisen and are likely to arise after the war, including increased competition. Among the concerns that have entered into the agreement are the three largest and best known concerns in this industry in Germany, each having 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000) capital besides large reserves and each of which paid a 20 per cent dividend last year."

PETROLEUM BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN 1915

The quantity of petroleum marketed in the United States in 1915 amounted to 281,104,104 barrels, valued at $179,462,890. More crude petroleum was marketed in the United States in 1915 than in any previous year in the history of the industry—nearly a 6 per cent increase over that credited to 1914, and about 5 per cent in excess of the estimated total made public by the Geological Survey on January 1. The average price received at the well for this output was 64 cents a barrel.